

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

CONGRESSIONAL  
DISTRICTS OF THE  
103RD CONGRESS

LIBRARY  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS











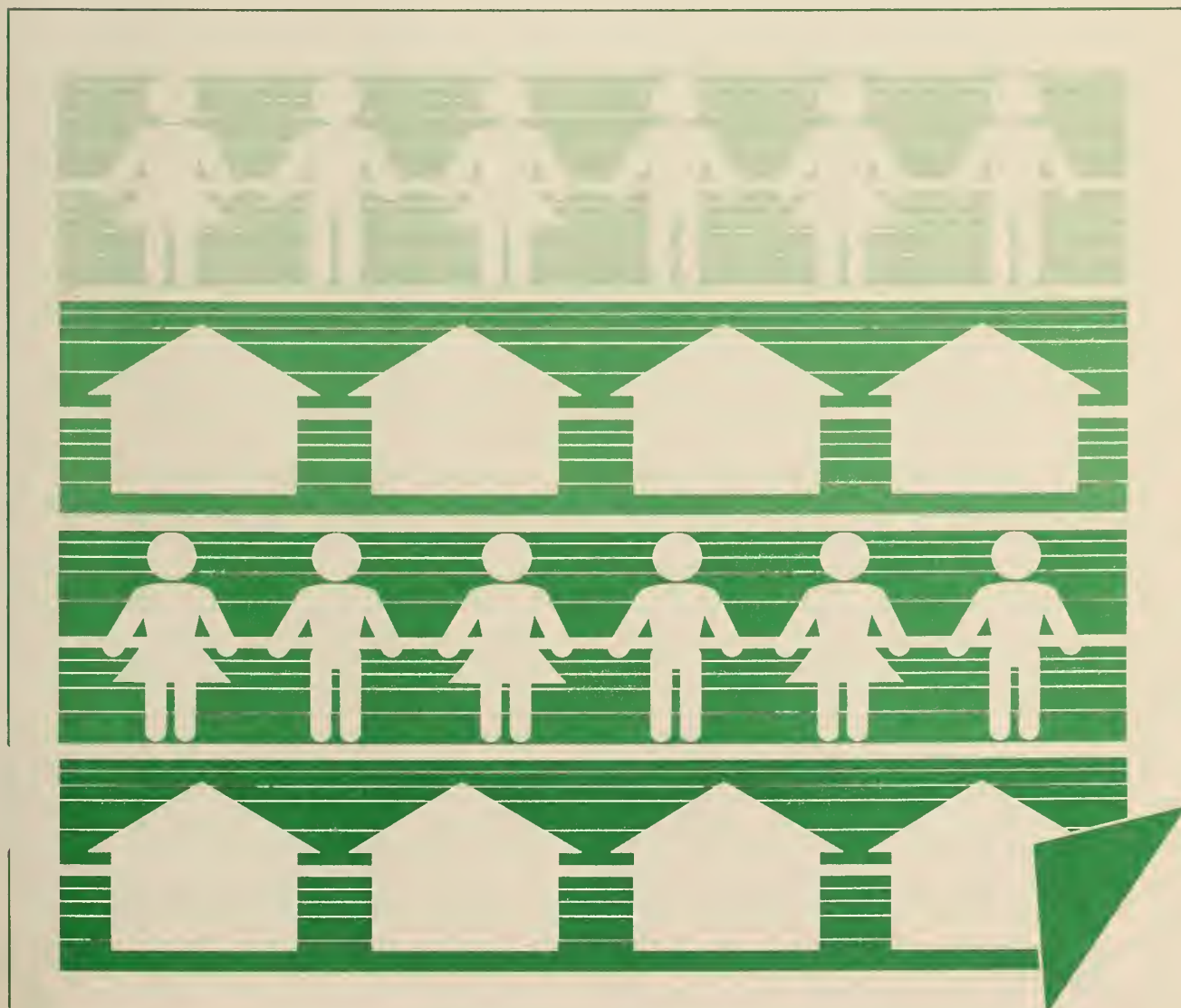
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1990 CPH-4-30

CENSUS '90



1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
**Nevada**



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
LIBRARY



# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Pell**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severda**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Splers**, **Joanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefeld**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chaplin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpline**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Krelnsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schnelder**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Phillip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marle Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Cella G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

**Carbaugh**, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalinas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasl**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Melxler**, **Peter Rosenson**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Dalsey**, **Beverly A. Davls**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinneer**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odum**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Blitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Shella H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-4-30

---

1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
**Nevada**

---

Ref  
HA  
201  
1990  
. A574x  
CPH-4-30

Issued January 1993



U.S. Department of Commerce  
Barbara Hackman Franklin, Secretary  
Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration  
J. Antonio Villamil, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Barbara Everitt Bryant, Director

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
LIBRARY





**Economics and Statistics  
Administration**  
**J. Antonio Villamil**, Under Secretary  
for Economic Affairs



**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
**Barbara Everitt Bryant**, Director  
**Harry A. Scarr**, Acting Deputy Director

**Charles D. Jones**, Associate Director for  
Decennial Census  
**William P. Butz**, Associate Director for  
Demographic Programs  
**Bryant Benton**, Associate Director for  
Field Operations  
**Bryant Benton**, Acting Associate Director for  
Management Services  
**Peter A. Bounpane**, Assistant Director for  
Decennial Census

# CONTENTS

---

	Page
List of Statistical Tables .....	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes .....	III-1

---

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.) .....	1
--	---

---

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications .....	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics .....	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages .....	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance .....	F-1
G. Maps .....	G-1

---

# LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (\*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. <b>General Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b>	1	9. <b>Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990</b>	9
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
2. <b>Age: 1990</b>	2	County	
State		Place and [In Selected States]	
Congressional District		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		10. <b>Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990</b>	10
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
3. <b>Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990</b>	3	Congressional District	
State		County	
Congressional District		Place and [In Selected States]	
County		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		11. <b>Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990</b>	11
4. <b>Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990</b>	4	State	
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District		County	
County		Place and [In Selected States]	
Place and [In Selected States]		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			
5. <b>Land Area and Population Density: 1990</b>	5	12. <b>Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b>	12
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District		American Indian Area	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		13. <b>General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990</b>	13
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
6. <b>Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b>	6	Congressional District	
Congressional District			
American Indian Area		14. <b>Social Characteristics: 1990</b>	14
7. <b>General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b>	7	State	
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District			
8. <b>Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990</b>	8	15. <b>Labor Force Characteristics: 1990</b>	15
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		16. <b>Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990</b>	16
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
		Congressional District	



Table	Page	Table	Page
17. <b>Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990</b>	17	26. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b>	29
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
18. <b>Selected Social Characteristics: 1990</b>	21	27. <b>Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990</b>	30
State		State	
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		28. <b>Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990</b>	31
19. <b>Education and Veteran Status: 1990</b>	22	State	
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District			
County		29. <b>Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990</b>	32
Place and [In Selected States]		State	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		Congressional District	
20. <b>Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990</b>	23	County	
State		Place and [In Selected States]	
Congressional District		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		30. <b>Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990</b>	33
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		State	
21. <b>Disability Status: 1990</b>	24	Congressional District	
State		County	
Congressional District		Place and [In Selected States]	
County		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
Place and [In Selected States]			
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]		31. <b>Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990</b>	34
22. <b>Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990</b>	25	State	
State		Congressional District	
Congressional District		County	
County		Place and [In Selected States]	
Place and [In Selected States]		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			
23. <b>Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b>	26	32. <b>Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990</b>	35
Congressional District		Congressional District	
American Indian Area		American Indian Area	
24. <b>Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b>	27		
State		33. <b>Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990</b>	36
Congressional District		State	
		Congressional District	
25. <b>Equipment and Fuels: 1990</b>	28	County	
State		Place and [In Selected States]	
Congressional District		County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	

Table	Page	Table	Page
34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990	37	35. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990	38
State			
Congressional District		Congressional District	
County			
Place and [In Selected States]		American Indian Area	
County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]			

# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

## CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes .....	I-3
Graphics .....	I-3
How to Find Geographic Areas and Subject-Matter Data.....	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables .....	I-2
User Notes.....	I-3

## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin, White, not of Hispanic origin.  
 (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.  
 (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.  
 (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision <sup>2</sup>		American Indian and Alaska Native area <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age .....	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 56(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 38	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 56(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry ....	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 116(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status ....	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 148(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	96, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status ....	23, 37, 69(B)	23, 60(A)	96, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1989 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

<sup>2</sup>The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>3</sup>Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.



Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

## HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table with the following components labeled:

- Table number and title:** Located at the top left, identifying the specific data set.
- Headnote:** Located at the top center, providing additional context or definitions.
- Column head:** Located at the top right, defining the variables measured.
- Heading:** The top section of the table, encompassing the title and headnote.
- Stubhead:** The leftmost section, containing row labels or categories.
- Boxhead:** The top section of the data field, containing the column headers.
- Stub:** The main body of the table on the left, containing the row labels.
- Sidehead:** A section on the left side of the data field, often used for subcategories.
- Data field:** The central area of the table containing the numerical data.

At the bottom of the diagram, two labels are present: "Page number and State name" on the left and "Report title" on the right.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

### Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.



- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age .....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons .....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry .....	13	...	...	...
Citizenship .....	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	15	...	...	...
Disability .....	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment .....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children .....	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility .....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters .....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship .....	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry .....	15	...	...	...
Labor force status .....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment .....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked .....	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area .....	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status .....	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work .....	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity .....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation .....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service .....	14	...	...	...
Place of birth .....	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density .....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985 .....	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school .....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex .....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status .....	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989 .....	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age of householder .....	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms .....	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status .....	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent .....	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent .....	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989 .....	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over .....	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent .....	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room .....	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit .....	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit .....	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities .....	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms .....	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure .....	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder .....	7	...	...	...
Units in structure .....	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	7, 8	8	8	...
Value .....	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available .....	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit .....	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built .....	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

#### User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)



The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2
<b>LAND AREA</b>			
Square kilometers .....	284 396.3	598.1	283 798.3
Square miles .....	109 805.5	230.9	109 574.6
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>			
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 201 833</b>	<b>600 957</b>	<b>600 876</b>
White .....	1 012 695	477 946	534 749
Black .....	78 771	62 809	15 962
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	19 637	5 071	14 566
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	38 127	22 730	15 397
Other race .....	52 603	32 401	20 202
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	124 419	73 184	51 235
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	946 357	440 248	506 109
<b>AGE</b>			
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 201 833</b>	<b>600 957</b>	<b>600 876</b>
Under 5 years .....	92 217	45 237	46 980
5 to 9 years .....	85 562	41 052	44 510
10 to 14 years .....	76 008	37 014	38 994
15 to 19 years .....	74 160	37 408	36 752
20 to 24 years .....	87 946	46 045	41 901
25 to 34 years .....	222 027	110 156	111 871
35 to 44 years .....	192 265	92 535	99 730
45 to 54 years .....	136 000	69 254	66 746
55 to 64 years .....	108 017	56 251	51 766
65 to 74 years .....	85 785	44 840	40 945
75 to 84 years .....	34 383	17 558	16 825
85 years and over .....	7 463	3 607	3 856
3 and 4 years .....	36 551	17 874	18 677
16 years and over .....	933 940	470 726	463 214
18 years and over .....	904 885	456 137	448 748
21 years and over .....	857 022	431 425	425 597
60 years and over .....	180 967	93 815	87 152
62 years and over .....	159 501	82 602	76 899
Median age .....	33.3	33.5	33.2
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>589 953</b>	<b>297 070</b>	<b>292 883</b>
Under 5 years .....	44 849	22 028	22 821
5 to 9 years .....	41 722	19 930	21 792
10 to 14 years .....	37 188	18 258	18 930
15 to 19 years .....	35 906	18 329	17 577
20 to 24 years .....	42 640	22 511	20 129
25 to 34 years .....	106 135	52 451	53 684
35 to 44 years .....	93 228	45 505	47 723
45 to 54 years .....	65 971	34 249	31 722
55 to 64 years .....	53 254	27 976	25 278
65 to 74 years .....	44 041	23 139	20 902
75 to 84 years .....	19 841	10 164	9 677
85 years and over .....	5 178	2 530	2 648
3 and 4 years .....	17 828	8 777	9 051
16 years and over .....	459 416	233 521	225 895
18 years and over .....	445 442	226 393	219 049
21 years and over .....	421 990	214 091	207 899
60 years and over .....	95 650	49 795	45 855
62 years and over .....	85 147	44 343	40 804
Median age .....	33.7	34.0	33.5
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>611 880</b>	<b>303 887</b>	<b>307 993</b>
Median age .....	33.0	33.0	33.0
<b>VOTING-AGE PERSONS</b>			
<b>Persons 18 years and over</b> .....	<b>904 885</b>	<b>456 137</b>	<b>448 748</b>
Male .....	459 443	229 744	229 699
Female .....	445 442	226 393	219 049
White .....	776 820	373 385	403 435
Black .....	52 235	40 940	11 295
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	13 324	3 661	9 663
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	28 255	16 949	11 306
Other race .....	34 251	21 202	13 049
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	82 068	49 078	32 990
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>			
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 201 833</b>	<b>600 957</b>	<b>600 876</b>
In households .....	1 177 633	593 384	584 249
Householder .....	466 297	236 070	230 227
Family householder .....	307 400	151 605	155 795
Nonfamily householder .....	158 897	84 465	74 432
Male .....	90 231	48 441	41 790
Living alone .....	64 273	34 553	29 720
Female .....	68 666	36 024	32 642
Living alone .....	55 354	28 908	26 446
Spouse .....	239 573	112 535	127 038
Child .....	334 495	166 761	167 734
Grandchild .....	16 900	10 390	6 510
Other relatives .....	41 646	25 261	16 385
Nonrelatives .....	78 722	42 367	36 355
Institutionalized persons .....	13 550	4 317	9 233
Other persons in group quarters .....	10 650	3 256	7 394
Persons per household .....	2.53	2.51	2.54
Persons per family .....	3.06	3.08	3.04
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>127 631</b>	<b>66 005</b>	<b>61 626</b>
In households .....	123 403	63 897	59 506
Householder .....	80 578	41 531	39 047
Nonfamily householder .....	36 050	18 996	17 054
Living alone .....	33 244	17 347	15 897
Male .....	11 261	6 178	5 083
Female .....	21 983	11 169	10 814
Spouse .....	29 371	14 467	14 904
Other relatives .....	10 253	6 071	4 182
Nonrelatives .....	3 201	1 828	1 373
Institutionalized persons .....	3 392	1 636	1 756
Other persons in group quarters .....	836	472	364



Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
The State -----	1 201 833	92 217	933 940	904 885	47 863	71 082	414 292	136 000	54 681	53 336	127 631	41 846	7 463	33.3
District 1 -----	600 957	45 237	470 726	456 137	24 712	37 224	202 691	69 254	28 441	27 810	66 005	21 165	3 607	33.5
COUNTY	600 957	45 237	470 726	456 137	24 712	37 224	202 691	69 254	28 441	27 810	66 005	21 165	3 607	33.5
Clark County (pt.) -----														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
East Las Vegas CDP -----	11 087	860	8 554	8 274	397	533	3 803	1 312	557	550	1 122	294	46	33.8
Henderson city -----	64 942	5 436	48 234	46 576	2 380	3 429	23 452	6 939	2 550	2 408	5 418	1 628	312	31.8
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	189 641	15 380	147 121	142 397	7 727	11 922	63 076	20 671	8 827	8 572	21 602	7 546	1 401	32.9
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	45 240	4 914	31 304	29 677	2 363	3 201	13 644	4 224	1 715	1 421	3 109	1 107	283	26.8
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	124 656	6 419	105 755	103 316	5 752	8 740	42 419	16 901	6 806	6 835	15 863	4 831	371	35.0
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	46 880	3 080	36 694	35 527	1 692	2 261	17 086	5 959	2 101	2 057	4 371	1 221	197	35.0
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	83 566	7 343	63 216	61 222	3 151	5 050	28 193	8 636	3 758	3 771	8 663	2 541	343	31.8
Winchester CDP -----	23 365	954	20 623	20 225	769	1 307	6 911	3 089	1 583	1 731	4 835	1 673	287	43.6
District 2 -----	600 876	46 980	463 214	448 748	23 151	33 858	211 601	66 746	26 240	25 526	61 626	20 681	3 856	33.2
COUNTY	600 876	46 980	463 214	448 748	23 151	33 858	211 601	66 746	26 240	25 526	61 626	20 681	3 856	33.2
Churchill County -----	17 938	1 500	13 379	12 883	682	927	5 582	1 807	781	807	2 297	887	181	33.0
Clark County (pt.) -----	140 502	11 751	106 782	103 513	5 283	8 461	51 851	14 823	5 754	5 668	11 673	3 338	529	31.7
Douglas County -----	27 637	2 053	21 187	20 565	740	980	9 610	3 237	1 282	1 364	3 352	979	169	36.2
Elko County -----	33 530	3 229	23 771	22 720	1 326	1 886	11 915	3 553	1 129	869	2 042	801	175	29.4
Esmeralda County -----	1 344	85	1 021	1 021	52	55	450	178	76	62	148	31	7	35.8
Eureka County -----	1 547	136	1 155	1 122	48	71	523	202	80	70	128	38	11	33.3
Humboldt County -----	12 844	1 099	9 312	8 949	487	726	4 518	1 334	538	412	934	307	50	30.6
Lander County -----	6 266	616	4 328	4 125	220	369	2 136	673	209	147	371	132	25	28.7
Lincoln County -----	3 775	304	2 698	2 493	96	114	916	399	199	170	599	245	37	33.4
Lyon County -----	20 001	1 589	15 086	14 539	558	678	5 806	2 320	996	1 162	3 019	968	157	36.4
Mineral County -----	6 475	568	4 819	4 600	226	275	1 872	673	329	379	846	292	55	33.9
Nye County -----	17 781	1 290	13 815	13 369	498	701	5 456	2 376	1 043	1 043	2 179	579	68	36.5
Pershing County -----	4 336	430	3 121	3 016	158	219	1 285	470	197	183	504	195	45	31.7
Storey County -----	2 526	166	1 990	1 940	61	92	879	391	123	131	263	102	12	37.6
Washoe County -----	254 667	18 730	201 398	195 788	11 038	15 825	92 463	28 630	11 096	10 576	26 140	9 189	1 873	33.6
White Pine County -----	9 264	707	6 946	6 699	292	432	2 970	1 033	465	417	1 090	414	78	33.8
Carson City -----	40 443	2 727	32 373	31 406	1 386	2 047	13 369	4 627	1 870	2 066	6 041	2 164	384	36.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Boulder City city -----	12 567	572	10 175	9 776	394	365	3 096	1 546	742	828	2 805	1 086	186	43.1
Carson City -----	40 443	2 727	32 373	31 406	1 386	2 047	13 369	4 627	1 870	2 066	6 041	2 164	384	36.6
Elko city -----	14 736	1 397	10 643	10 231	592	873	5 227	1 508	485	397	1 149	502	129	30.0
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	68 654	5 939	52 856	51 437	2 436	4 159	27 380	7 037	2 737	2 758	4 930	1 123	165	31.8
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	2 467	234	1 778	1 719	80	89	1 011	242	107	75	115	35	9	31.4
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	26	26	23	21	2	2	10	3	2	2	1	1	1	31.7
Reno city -----	133 850	9 601	108 487	106 029	6 497	9 944	48 601	13 925	5 604	5 656	15 802	5 865	1 264	33.3
Sparks city -----	53 367	4 137	41 191	39 838	2 282	3 251	19 364	5 694	2 193	2 082	4 972	1 878	397	32.6
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	4 846	252	4 186	4 105	261	468	1 922	652	244	224	334	86	15	33.8
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	11 796	1 405	8 262	7 961	495	1 067	4 475	971	298	268	337	103	15	26.5
Sun Valley CDP -----	11 391	974	8 557	8 265	414	585	4 060	1 331	537	451	887	239	31	32.3



[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

NEVADA 3

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- alized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	Female					
The State -----	1 177 633	466 297	307 400	239 573	47 509	158 897	119 627	33 244	21 983	2.53	3.06	24 200	13 550	10 650
District 1 -----	593 384	236 070	151 605	112 535	27 853	84 465	63 461	17 347	11 169	2.51	3.08	7 573	4 317	3 256
COUNTY														
Clark County (pt.) -----	593 384	236 D70	151 605	112 535	27 853	84 465	63 461	17 347	11 169	2.51	3.08	7 573	4 317	3 256
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
East Las Vegas CDP -----	11 066	4 367	2 980	2 220	550	1 387	1 074	238	144	2.53	3.01	21	4	17
Henderson city -----	64 315	23 237	17 339	14 196	2 265	5 898	4 183	1 017	739	2.77	3.17	627	344	283
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	185 587	73 219	45 802	32 370	9 625	27 417	21 149	6 722	4 202	2.53	3.15	4 054	3 076	978
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	44 623	13 760	10 476	6 188	3 329	3 284	2 415	699	441	3.24	3.65	617	489	128
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	123 495	56 723	30 985	23 234	5 202	25 738	19 391	4 257	2 681	2.18	2.81	1 161	107	1 054
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	46 843	17 975	12 797	10 384	1 695	5 178	3 615	717	544	2.61	3.04	37	31	6
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	82 995	30 715	22 433	17 435	3 617	8 282	5 921	1 911	1 287	2.70	3.09	571	89	482
Winchester CDP -----	22 920	11 343	5 932	4 396	1 080	5 411	4 353	1 506	970	2.02	2.66	445	172	273
District 2 -----	584 249	230 227	155 795	127 038	19 656	74 432	56 166	15 897	10 814	2.54	3.04	16 627	9 233	7 394
COUNTY														
Churchill County -----	17 470	6 666	4 791	4 048	525	1 875	1 535	656	470	2.62	3.11	468	151	317
Clark County (pt.) -----	136 183	50 955	37 124	31 024	4 193	13 831	9 654	1 917	1 260	2.67	3.08	4 319	2 371	1 948
Douglas County -----	27 411	10 571	7 860	6 693	779	2 711	1 921	590	404	2.59	2.94	226	205	21
Elko County -----	32 905	11 777	8 486	7 035	904	3 291	2 635	629	411	2.79	3.30	625	520	105
Esmeralda County -----	1 339	588	348	297	28	240	200	55	29	2.28	2.92	5	3	2
Eureka County -----	1 535	617	386	350	20	231	189	51	23	2.49	3.15	12	12	—
Humboldt County -----	12 533	4 538	3 224	2 695	334	1 314	1 055	293	172	2.76	3.27	311	184	127
Lander County -----	6 234	2 212	1 619	1 393	138	593	478	97	62	2.82	3.35	32	15	17
Lincoln County -----	3 488	1 325	907	776	107	418	388	211	140	2.63	3.31	287	287	—
Lyon County -----	19 833	7 680	5 633	4 772	551	2 047	1 694	697	452	2.58	3.01	168	110	58
Mineral County -----	6 335	2 529	1 723	1 386	231	806	675	299	195	2.50	3.03	140	138	2
Nye County -----	16 641	6 664	4 648	4 058	342	2 016	1 664	503	277	2.50	2.99	1 140	36	1 104
Pershing County -----	4 280	1 614	1 137	970	93	477	407	168	115	2.65	3.20	56	38	18
Storey County -----	2 455	1 006	691	581	68	315	251	70	43	2.44	2.93	71	—	71
Washoe County -----	249 056	102 294	64 311	50 493	9 589	37 983	28 219	7 620	5 286	2.43	2.99	5 611	2 129	3 482
White Pine County -----	8 537	3 296	2 287	1 934	231	1 009	877	355	269	2.59	3.16	727	671	56
Corson City -----	38 014	15 895	10 620	8 533	1 523	5 275	4 324	1 686	1 206	2.39	2.89	2 429	2 363	66
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Boulder City city -----	12 260	4 998	3 712	3 225	347	1 286	1 085	574	408	2.45	2.84	307	204	103
Corson City -----	38 014	15 895	10 620	8 533	1 523	5 275	4 324	1 686	1 206	2.39	2.89	2 429	2 363	66
Elko city -----	14 592	5 419	3 736	3 111	409	1 683	1 368	397	283	2.69	3.26	144	73	71
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	68 606	26 516	19 017	15 710	2 326	7 499	4 993	633	448	2.59	2.98	48	45	3
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	2 452	765	645	576	41	120	71	10	6	3.21	3.42	15	—	15
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	21	8	4	2	1	4	3	1	—	2.63	3.00	5	—	5
Reno city -----	129 621	57 286	31 817	23 993	5 491	25 469	19 291	5 281	3 631	2.26	2.92	4 229	986	3 243
Sparks city -----	52 687	20 561	13 887	10 669	2 304	6 674	4 879	1 409	1 062	2.56	3.06	680	485	195
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	4 846	2 307	1 244	1 027	139	1 063	713	69	45	2.10	2.63	—	—	—
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	11 796	4 151	3 024	2 269	537	1 127	823	83	52	2.84	3.26	—	—	—
Sun Valley CDP -----	11 380	4 048	2 982	2 276	445	1 066	726	207	145	2.81	3.16	11	—	11

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State-----	1 201 833	284 396.3	109 805.5	4.2	10.9	District 2—Con. COUNTY—Con.					
District 1-----	600 957	598.1	230.9	1 004.8	2 602.7	Eureka County-----	1 547	10 815.8	4 176.0	.1	.4
COUNTY						Humboldt County-----	12 844	24 989.2	9 648.3	.5	1.3
Clark County (pt.)-----	600 957	598.1	230.9	1 004.8	2 602.7	Lander County-----	6 266	14 228.3	5 493.6	.4	1.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION						Lincoln County-----	3 775	27 543.8	10 634.7	.1	.4
East Los Vegas COP-----	11 087	8.1	3.1	1 368.8	3 576.5	Lyon County-----	20 001	5 163.9	1 993.8	3.9	10.0
Henderson city-----	64 942	185.3	71.5	350.5	908.3	Mineral County-----	6 475	9 729.6	3 756.6	.7	1.7
Las Vegas city (pt.)-----	189 641	94.8	36.6	2 000.4	5 181.4	Nye County-----	17 781	47 001.4	18 147.2	.4	1.0
North Las Vegas city (pt.)-----	45 240	31.3	12.1	1 445.4	3 738.8	Pershing County-----	4 336	15 563.6	6 009.1	.3	.7
Paradise COP (pt.)-----	124 656	114.2	44.1	1 091.6	2 826.7	Storey County-----	2 526	682.4	263.5	3.7	9.6
Spring Valley COP (pt.)-----	46 880	33.9	13.1	1 382.9	3 578.6	Washoe County-----	254 667	16 427.0	6 342.5	15.5	40.2
Sunrise Manor COP (pt.)-----	83 566	65.0	25.1	1 285.6	3 329.3	White Pine County-----	9 264	22 990.3	8 876.6	.4	1.0
Winchester COP-----	23 365	11.4	4.4	2 049.6	5 310.2	Corson City-----	40 443	371.8	143.5	108.8	281.8
District 2-----	600 876	283 798.3	109 574.6	2.1	5.5	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
COUNTY						Boulder City city-----	12 567	86.9	33.6	144.6	374.0
Churchill County-----	17 938	12 767.0	4 929.3	1.4	3.6	Corson City-----	40 443	371.8	143.5	108.8	281.8
Clark County (pt.)-----	140 502	19 890.7	7 679.8	7.1	18.3	Elko city-----	14 736	25.3	9.8	582.5	1 503.7
Douglas County-----	27 637	1 838.6	709.9	15.0	38.9	Los Vegas city (pt.)-----	68 654	121.0	46.7	567.4	1 470.1
Elko County-----	33 530	44 500.2	17 181.6	.8	2.0	North Las Vegas city (pt.)-----	2 467	126.6	48.9	19.5	50.4
Esmeraldo County-----	1 344	9 294.7	3 588.7	.1	.4	Paradise COP (pt.)-----	26	9.3	3.6	2.8	7.2
						Reno city-----	133 850	148.9	57.5	898.9	2 327.8
						Sparks city-----	53 367	36.9	14.2	1 446.3	3 758.2
						Spring Valley COP (pt.)-----	4 846	17.5	6.8	276.9	712.6
						Sunrise Manor COP (pt.)-----	11 796	25.3	9.8	466.2	1 203.7
						Sun Valley COP-----	11 391	22.7	8.8	501.8	1 294.4



Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										Median age
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	
District 1-----	600 957	5 071	2 524	430	3 799	3 661	246	353	1 892	549	190	144	287	29.7
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas-----	80	72	27	8	47	44	3	1	26	9	4	1	—	27.2
Las Vegas Colony, NV (pt.)-----	80	72	27	8	47	44	3	1	26	9	4	1	—	27.2
District 2-----	600 876	14 566	7 332	1 513	10 147	9 663	739	986	4 754	1 408	517	403	856	27.4
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>														
All areas-----	7 093	5 782	2 974	686	3 766	3 555	279	320	1 645	534	221	164	392	25.6
Carson Colony, NV-----	248	235	133	26	160	149	9	14	81	18	8	9	10	27.0
Dresslerville Colony, NV-----	152	144	78	23	93	90	6	6	42	20	12	2	2	27.0
Duck Valley Reservation, ID-NV (pt.)-----	908	834	415	91	539	508	36	45	213	98	31	17	68	25.9
Duckwater Reservation, NV-----	135	115	61	16	75	74	4	3	34	10	8	3	12	29.7
Ely Colony, NV-----	59	52	27	4	34	30	3	1	12	7	1	—	6	23.5
Fallon Colony, NV-----	165	150	92	26	90	82	5	15	36	9	2	4	11	22.2
Fallon Reservation, NV-----	381	356	195	27	247	238	12	19	105	30	20	24	28	30.1
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV-OR (pt.)-----	396	387	178	43	260	241	26	26	104	37	11	7	30	24.3
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-CA-NV (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (pt.)-----	23	23	11	2	12	12	1	1	6	2	1	1	—	18.5
Las Vegas Colony, NV (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lovelock Colony, NV-----	94	80	39	6	51	46	2	4	14	6	3	6	11	25.0
Moapa River Reservation, NV-----	375	190	99	16	133	125	15	15	51	18	13	3	10	25.0
Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV-----	1 388	959	484	128	578	553	41	45	271	74	39	18	65	24.0
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV-----	264	262	143	19	184	173	15	25	71	35	10	7	10	25.5
Summit Lake Reservation, NV-----	7	6	2	—	5	5	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	31.7
Te-Moak Reservation and Trust Lands, NV-----	949	831	417	98	550	516	44	44	261	70	26	23	48	25.8
Walker River Reservation, NV-----	802	620	317	95	403	378	29	28	169	62	22	18	50	26.0
Washoe Reservation, NV-----	157	65	39	5	47	44	8	3	22	3	1	3	4	26.3
Winnemucco Colony, NV-----	67	61	30	6	43	43	2	6	23	7	1	3	1	27.8
Yerington Reservation and Trust Lands, NV-----	428	324	179	48	205	196	15	16	95	26	11	11	22	25.4
Yomba Reservation, NV-----	95	88	35	7	57	52	5	4	32	2	1	4	4	24.0

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2
HOUSING UNITS			
All housing units.....	518 858	257 734	261 124
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER			
Occupied housing units.....	466 297	236 070	230 227
Owner-occupied housing units.....	255 388	118 179	137 209
White.....	232 885	104 176	128 709
Black.....	8 904	7 222	1 682
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3 376	711	2 665
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5 350	3 227	2 123
Other race.....	4 873	2 843	2 030
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	14 316	8 055	6 261
Renter-occupied housing units.....	210 909	117 891	93 018
White.....	174 974	92 958	82 016
Black.....	17 581	14 368	3 213
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3 188	1 089	2 099
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	5 525	3 322	2 203
Other race.....	9 641	6 154	3 487
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	21 342	13 302	8 040
ROOMS			
All housing units.....	518 858	257 734	261 124
1 or 2 rooms.....	56 503	33 397	23 106
3 or 4 rooms.....	179 309	95 277	84 032
5 or 6 rooms.....	194 473	90 154	104 319
7 or 8 rooms.....	70 707	31 894	38 813
9 or more rooms.....	17 866	7 012	10 854
PERSONS PER ROOM			
Owner-occupied housing units.....	255 388	118 179	137 209
1.00 or less.....	246 229	113 468	132 761
1.01 to 1.50.....	5 987	3 079	2 908
1.51 or more.....	3 172	1 632	1 540
Mean.....	.46	.47	.46
Renter-occupied housing units.....	210 909	117 891	93 018
1.00 or less.....	190 178	105 115	85 063
1.01 to 1.50.....	10 550	6 340	4 210
1.51 or more.....	10 181	6 436	3 745
Mean.....	.62	.64	.60
VACANCY STATUS			
Vacant housing units.....	52 561	21 664	30 897
For sale only.....	6 116	2 632	3 484
For rent.....	21 220	11 987	9 233
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5 215	2 125	3 090
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	11 258	2 833	8 425
For migrant workers.....	264	4	260
Other vacant.....	8 488	2 083	6 405
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
All housing units.....	518 858	257 734	261 124
1, detached.....	235 912	107 887	128 025
1, attached.....	26 819	14 201	12 618
2.....	9 841	4 458	5 383
3 or 4.....	40 048	26 046	14 002
5 to 9.....	40 757	23 419	17 338
10 to 19.....	35 597	20 526	15 071
20 to 49.....	24 528	16 209	8 319
50 or more.....	29 739	21 370	8 369
Mobile home or trailer.....	69 655	21 226	48 429
Other.....	5 962	2 392	3 570
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	183 816	91 225	92 591
Less than \$20,000.....	919	206	713
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3 101	1 178	1 923
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	13 536	8 966	4 570
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	27 414	17 955	9 459
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	56 770	30 161	26 609
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	51 329	22 117	29 212
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	16 038	5 685	10 353
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	5 942	1 999	3 943
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	3 173	1 034	2 139
\$300,000 or more.....	5 594	1 924	3 670
Median (dollars).....	95 700	89 300	104 100
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	208 487	117 201	91 286
Less than \$150.....	8 681	4 786	3 895
\$150 to \$199.....	4 046	2 017	2 029
\$200 to \$249.....	6 336	3 097	3 239
\$250 to \$299.....	11 406	5 899	5 507
\$300 to \$399.....	44 771	24 904	19 867
\$400 to \$599.....	92 450	55 459	36 991
\$600 to \$749.....	25 452	14 525	10 927
\$750 to \$999.....	7 587	3 859	3 728
\$1,000 or more.....	2 053	1 022	1 031
No cash rent.....	5 705	1 633	4 072
Median (dollars).....	445	449	439

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recre- ational, or occa- sional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, at- tached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>518 858</b>	<b>235 912</b>	<b>26 819</b>	<b>49 889</b>	<b>40 757</b>	<b>89 864</b>	<b>75 617</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>466 297</b>	<b>29 890</b>	<b>52 561</b>	<b>11 258</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>
<b>District 1</b> -----	<b>257 734</b>	<b>107 887</b>	<b>14 201</b>	<b>30 504</b>	<b>23 419</b>	<b>58 105</b>	<b>23 618</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>236 070</b>	<b>17 487</b>	<b>21 664</b>	<b>2 833</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Clark County (pt.)-----	257 734	107 887	14 201	30 504	23 419	58 105	23 618	4.6	236 070	17 487	21 664	2 833	2.2	9.2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
East Los Vegas COP-----	4 846	2 105	172	376	436	913	844	4.2	4 367	370	479	88	2.3	12.2
Henderson city-----	25 400	15 330	1 246	1 658	2 201	3 154	1 811	5.4	23 237	1 168	2 163	124	3.2	10.5
Las Vegas city (pt.)-----	78 884	36 343	3 178	10 283	7 949	17 547	3 584	4.5	73 219	6 936	5 665	322	2.0	8.2
North Las Vegas city (pt.)-----	15 018	7 936	438	3 668	1 032	813	1 131	4.5	13 760	2 545	1 258	40	2.6	7.9
Paradise CDP (pt.)-----	63 916	17 793	5 043	7 028	5 906	24 629	3 517	4.3	56 723	3 096	1 609	22	2.2	10.8
Spring Valley CDP (pt.)-----	19 268	9 695	1 792	1 879	2 165	2 229	1 508	5.4	17 975	552	1 293	183	2.2	8.2
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.)-----	32 769	14 208	1 178	3 570	1 504	2 578	9 731	4.8	30 715	2 064	2 054	220	1.7	8.7
Winchester CDP-----	12 485	3 016	986	1 546	1 612	4 044	1 281	4.3	11 343	494	1 142	189	1.7	9.3
<b>District 2</b> -----	<b>261 124</b>	<b>128 025</b>	<b>12 618</b>	<b>19 385</b>	<b>17 338</b>	<b>31 759</b>	<b>51 999</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>230 227</b>	<b>12 403</b>	<b>30 897</b>	<b>8 425</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>9.0</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Churchill County-----	7 290	4 067	278	555	124	227	2 039	5.0	6 666	339	624	120	1.7	4.8
Clark County (pt.)-----	59 454	30 437	3 216	3 934	4 827	8 102	8 938	5.3	50 955	2 304	8 499	1 836	3.9	13.2
Ogouglas County-----	14 121	9 025	891	1 248	426	796	1 735	5.4	10 571	360	3 550	1 777	2.8	8.6
Elko County-----	13 461	5 965	163	1 282	470	495	5 086	4.9	11 777	1 007	1 684	395	2.4	11.1
Esmeralda County-----	966	257	8	39	14	78	570	3.8	588	54	378	105	7.8	27.4
Eureka County-----	817	257	8	15	5	5	527	4.3	617	33	200	45	1.4	5.8
Humboldt County-----	5 044	2 421	66	280	59	97	2 121	4.8	4 538	389	506	136	1.7	5.8
Lander County-----	2 586	867	9	91	13	4	1 602	4.8	2 212	167	374	67	1.3	13.2
Lincoln County-----	1 800	1 028	10	109	2	29	622	5.0	1 325	74	475	175	2.3	11.6
Lyon County-----	8 722	4 598	64	387	194	19	3 460	5.0	7 680	382	1 042	96	2.8	11.8
Mineral County-----	2 994	1 665	115	240	63	87	824	4.7	2 529	146	465	32	1.8	12.7
Nye County-----	8 073	2 212	78	305	95	219	5 164	4.5	6 664	445	1 409	260	2.5	12.1
Pershing County-----	1 908	915	18	130	43	16	786	4.5	1 614	152	294	44	1.9	11.5
Storey County-----	1 085	681	11	49	17	1	326	5.3	1 006	30	79	10	2.3	3.2
Washoe County-----	112 193	52 596	7 038	9 305	10 113	18 900	14 241	4.9	102 294	5 758	9 899	3 157	1.8	7.2
White Pine County-----	3 982	2 719	33	284	36	3	907	4.9	3 296	138	686	126	3.9	11.5
Corson City-----	16 628	8 315	612	1 132	837	2 681	3 051	5.0	15 895	625	733	44	1.8	5.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Boulder City city-----	5 390	3 189	271	443	150	194	1 143	5.4	4 998	115	392	150	1.9	5.9
Corson City-----	16 628	8 315	612	1 132	837	2 681	3 051	5.0	15 895	625	733	44	1.8	5.0
Elko city-----	5 817	2 849	94	729	242	332	1 571	5.0	5 419	444	398	17	2.8	8.4
Las Vegas city (pt.)-----	30 786	18 100	1 682	2 496	2 715	5 292	501	5.4	26 516	899	4 270	373	4.6	15.2
North Las Vegas city (pt.)-----	819	761	4	1	-	-	53	6.0	765	43	54	3	3.7	6.5
Paradise CDP (pt.)-----	8	3	-	1	-	-	4	4.4	8	1	-	-	-	-
Reno city-----	61 384	23 460	4 307	6 267	7 777	14 678	4 895	4.5	57 286	3 819	4 098	239	2.2	7.2
Sparks city-----	21 660	11 800	1 296	1 939	1 806	3 672	1 147	5.0	20 561	1 042	1 099	30	1.5	5.4
Spring Valley CDP (pt.)-----	2 968	647	352	102	525	1 330	12	4.7	2 307	62	661	85	4.9	22.6
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.)-----	4 495	697	7	558	607	349	2 277	4.5	4 151	388	344	17	1.7	8.6
Sun Valley CDP-----	4 257	523	26	29	6	3	3 670	5.0	4 048	291	209	5	1.0	9.0



Table 9.   **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Total	Specified owner-occupied housing units								
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms		Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State -----	255 388	195 656	2.67	5.8	183 816	8 415	93 325	51 329	16 038	9 115	5 594	75 400	95 700	129 400
District 1 -----	118 179	95 688	2.70	5.7	91 225	4 106	54 360	22 117	5 685	3 033	1 924	70 400	89 300	117 200
COUNTY														
Clark County (pt.) -----	118 179	95 688	2.70	5.7	91 225	4 106	54 360	22 117	5 685	3 033	1 924	70 400	89 300	117 200
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
East Las Vegas CDP -----	2 447	1 742	2.59	4.8	1 675	88	1 554	29	3	1	—	62 700	71 200	84 400
Henderson city -----	14 940	13 488	2.90	6.1	12 900	351	6 021	4 559	1 229	492	248	76 500	100 700	132 700
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	33 668	30 239	2.74	5.8	28 792	1 392	20 802	4 184	1 170	699	545	66 500	81 400	98 600
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	6 537	5 557	3.19	5.2	5 296	1 608	3 635	36	13	—	4	47 900	56 200	66 500
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	22 648	18 372	2.49	5.9	17 434	214	8 137	6 145	1 685	776	477	83 300	102 300	133 600
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	11 431	9 690	2.79	6.2	9 279	43	3 796	3 548	846	628	418	87 200	108 900	141 800
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	19 831	12 058	2.67	5.3	11 576	331	8 402	2 279	327	174	63	70 900	85 600	99 800
Winchester CDP -----	4 915	3 134	2.13	5.1	2 952	56	1 692	901	117	80	106	77 200	93 900	118 200
District 2 -----	137 209	99 968	2.64	5.8	92 591	4 309	38 965	29 212	10 353	6 082	3 670	81 100	104 100	143 000
COUNTY														
Churchill County -----	4 204	2 843	2.64	5.6	2 167	172	1 319	473	143	45	15	66 300	84 500	111 800
Clark County (pt.) -----	30 828	25 055	2.73	6.0	23 972	323	8 687	8 970	3 280	1 866	846	88 300	113 400	150 000
Douglas County -----	7 285	6 123	2.59	6.0	5 611	52	2 064	1 506	818	648	523	89 000	121 000	181 500
Elko County -----	7 592	4 314	2.93	5.5	3 820	434	2 461	683	167	52	23	64 300	81 600	99 400
Esmeralda County -----	355	107	2.24	4.4	74	45	26	2	—	—	1	23 200	41 400	63 100
Eureka County -----	421	133	2.43	4.6	78	33	30	11	3	1	—	33 800	54 600	87 500
Humboldt County -----	3 054	1 680	2.87	5.3	1 414	215	912	218	44	16	9	58 200	74 000	95 800
Lander County -----	1 555	507	2.94	5.2	447	157	247	34	7	2	—	40 900	58 300	78 800
Lincoln County -----	974	623	2.68	5.5	534	259	234	33	6	2	—	35 100	50 900	69 300
Lyon County -----	5 560	3 142	2.55	5.4	2 708	293	1 775	436	136	56	12	62 100	74 900	98 700
Mineral County -----	1 681	1 115	2.49	5.1	1 030	388	580	50	6	2	4	40 400	56 900	73 200
Nye County -----	4 677	1 395	2.51	5.0	1 198	281	699	166	39	13	—	51 700	70 800	93 200
Pershing County -----	980	509	2.64	5.0	401	113	245	38	3	1	1	46 500	66 500	86 400
Storey County -----	734	509	2.51	5.7	457	21	210	169	35	16	6	75 100	99 500	130 100
Washoe County -----	55 335	43 179	2.60	6.0	40 496	669	15 454	14 369	4 963	2 951	2 090	87 400	111 200	149 400
White Pine County -----	2 392	1 784	2.61	5.4	1 649	751	784	91	12	8	3	36 600	53 000	70 900
Carson City -----	9 582	6 950	2.47	5.8	6 535	103	3 238	1 963	691	403	137	82 800	99 300	136 100
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Boulder City city -----	3 701	2 717	2.43	5.8	2 612	38	765	1 072	381	207	149	93 400	120 800	157 900
Carson City -----	9 582	6 950	2.47	5.8	6 535	103	3 238	1 963	691	403	137	82 800	99 300	136 100
Elko city -----	3 274	2 271	2.86	5.8	2 156	139	1 392	456	116	34	19	69 000	86 100	107 100
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	16 578	15 638	2.68	6.1	15 030	75	6 331	5 951	1 622	829	222	86 900	107 200	137 100
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	707	678	3.20	6.1	653	10	196	401	33	9	4	93 700	109 500	122 300
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	3	2	2.33	6.7	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	162 500	187 500	225 000
Reno city -----	24 409	19 639	2.43	5.8	18 657	327	7 345	6 672	2 470	1 193	650	86 400	109 600	146 300
Sparks city -----	11 135	9 782	2.71	5.9	9 357	121	4 990	3 898	280	50	18	82 900	97 300	116 400
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	796	776	2.40	6.9	743	—	5	41	149	241	307	197 200	270 700	432 200
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	1 563	475	2.95	5.1	459	20	427	5	4	3	—	62 400	68 900	76 900
Sun Valley CDP -----	3 286	402	2.76	5.2	379	34	286	47	9	3	—	67 500	82 000	95 100

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent									
					Contract rent									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)	With meals included in rent
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>210 909</b>	<b>47 169</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>202 782</b>	<b>19 063</b>	<b>111 139</b>	<b>62 940</b>	<b>7 587</b>	<b>2 053</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>1 218</b>
<b>District 1</b> .....	<b>117 891</b>	<b>20 683</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>115 568</b>	<b>9 900</b>	<b>63 620</b>	<b>37 167</b>	<b>3 859</b>	<b>1 022</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>641</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Clark County (pt.) .....	117 891	20 683	2.32	3.6	115 568	9 900	63 620	37 167	3 859	1 022	359	449	552	641
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
East Las Vegas CDP .....	1 920	459	2.46	3.7	1 874	177	1 103	569	25	—	345	427	523	3
Henderson city .....	8 297	2 073	2.53	4.1	8 094	653	2 571	4 299	452	119	431	545	632	12
Las Vegas city (pt.) .....	39 551	7 643	2.36	3.5	38 722	5 738	23 345	8 617	887	135	308	398	499	144
North Las Vegas city (pt.) .....	7 223	2 349	3.29	4.0	6 983	1 337	4 819	821	5	1	278	351	427	19
Paradise CDP (pt.) .....	34 075	3 205	1.97	3.4	33 573	735	19 180	12 127	1 150	381	400	470	558	290
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) .....	6 544	1 397	2.28	4.2	6 434	19	1 955	3 673	578	209	480	575	646	133
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) .....	10 884	2 714	2.77	4.2	10 639	955	5 296	3 869	454	65	373	475	569	25
Winchester CDP .....	6 428	665	1.94	3.6	6 317	234	3 524	2 172	288	99	406	472	560	13
<b>District 2</b> .....	<b>93 018</b>	<b>26 486</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>87 214</b>	<b>9 163</b>	<b>47 519</b>	<b>25 773</b>	<b>3 728</b>	<b>1 031</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>577</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Churchill County .....	2 462	1 157	2.58	4.2	1 991	399	1 271	293	23	5	273	377	460	6
Clark County (pt.) .....	20 127	4 693	2.59	4.3	18 917	750	7 218	9 507	1 140	302	439	527	625	32
Ogouglas County .....	3 286	1 743	2.60	4.5	3 018	142	1 088	1 418	278	92	431	539	647	2
Elko County .....	4 185	1 114	2.55	4.0	3 682	854	2 093	694	36	5	258	359	475	13
Esmeralda County .....	233	47	2.33	3.7	168	85	83	—	—	—	158	248	355	5
Eureka County .....	196	70	2.60	4.3	101	30	67	4	—	—	220	293	381	2
Humboldt County .....	1 484	604	2.53	4.2	1 188	274	759	147	5	3	260	361	450	5
Lander County .....	657	223	2.52	4.2	569	234	318	14	3	—	186	277	348	—
Lincoln County .....	351	160	2.49	4.4	264	213	49	2	—	—	110	180	238	1
Lyon County .....	2 120	1 016	2.66	4.3	1 714	521	967	203	23	—	223	313	415	2
Mineral County .....	848	416	2.54	4.1	747	221	428	93	5	—	227	328	414	5
Nye County .....	1 987	483	2.46	4.1	1 672	567	950	139	14	2	212	304	391	—
Pershing County .....	634	303	2.66	4.0	470	183	242	44	1	—	184	299	392	2
Storey County .....	272	125	2.26	4.3	234	55	137	40	1	1	257	343	443	—
Washoe County .....	46 959	12 081	2.24	3.7	45 590	3 691	27 607	11 715	2 031	546	346	429	537	393
White Pine County .....	904	539	2.55	4.3	761	289	425	46	1	—	201	285	368	7
Corson City .....	6 313	1 712	2.27	3.9	6 128	655	3 817	1 414	167	75	326	406	512	102
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Boulder City city .....	1 297	553	2.51	4.4	1 223	96	514	479	118	16	379	500	610	2
Corson City .....	6 313	1 712	2.27	3.9	6 128	655	3 817	1 414	167	75	326	406	512	102
Elko city .....	2 145	519	2.44	3.9	2 033	297	1 196	512	26	2	312	407	506	6
Las Vegas city (pt.) .....	9 938	1 814	2.43	4.3	9 796	44	3 018	5 711	819	204	483	567	659	8
North Las Vegas city (pt.) .....	58	44	3.26	4.9	44	9	11	11	12	1	300	563	792	—
Paradise CDP (pt.) .....	5	1	2.80	3.0	3	—	1	2	—	—	338	563	581	—
Reno city .....	32 877	7 033	2.14	3.5	32 108	2 723	20 492	7 469	1 113	311	337	419	517	294
Sparks city .....	9 426	2 987	2.38	4.0	9 231	496	5 342	2 850	491	52	369	443	561	91
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) .....	1 511	43	1.95	3.8	1 498	1	243	1 193	27	34	516	573	646	2
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) .....	2 588	211	2.78	4.1	2 555	106	1 455	993	1	—	369	451	538	5
Sun Valley CDP .....	762	117	3.02	4.6	729	42	469	210	7	1	367	439	522	—

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder nat of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>466 297</b>	<b>407 859</b>	<b>26 485</b>	<b>6 564</b>	<b>10 875</b>	<b>14 514</b>	<b>35 658</b>	<b>388 200</b>	<b>25 865</b>	<b>6 000</b>	<b>10 298</b>	<b>276</b>
<b>District 1</b> .....	<b>236 070</b>	<b>197 134</b>	<b>21 590</b>	<b>1 800</b>	<b>6 549</b>	<b>8 997</b>	<b>21 357</b>	<b>185 673</b>	<b>21 111</b>	<b>1 570</b>	<b>6 186</b>	<b>173</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Clark County (pt.) .....	236 070	197 134	21 590	1 800	6 549	8 997	21 357	185 673	21 111	1 570	6 186	173
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
East Las Vegas CDP .....	4 367	3 959	172	31	87	118	368	3 718	170	28	83	—
Henderson city .....	23 237	21 571	591	201	336	538	1 501	20 651	580	174	318	13
Las Vegas city (pt.) .....	73 219	57 631	9 025	677	2 195	3 691	8 047	53 643	8 798	588	2 072	71
North Las Vegas city (pt.) .....	13 760	6 809	5 081	137	250	1 483	2 379	6 013	5 011	115	218	24
Paradise COP (pt.) .....	56 723	50 190	2 907	325	1 703	1 598	4 467	47 500	2 820	286	1 619	31
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) .....	17 975	16 333	564	82	702	294	984	15 683	553	68	679	8
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) .....	30 715	26 197	2 517	256	794	951	2 308	24 950	2 465	233	738	21
Winchester CDP .....	11 343	10 206	488	65	333	251	1 003	9 493	470	58	315	4
<b>District 2</b> .....	<b>230 227</b>	<b>210 725</b>	<b>4 895</b>	<b>4 764</b>	<b>4 326</b>	<b>5 517</b>	<b>14 301</b>	<b>202 527</b>	<b>4 754</b>	<b>4 430</b>	<b>4 112</b>	<b>103</b>
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Churchill County .....	6 666	6 119	61	283	93	110	307	5 935	61	272	88	3
Clark County (pt.) .....	50 955	46 381	2 422	443	842	867	2 666	44 693	2 372	405	801	18
Douglas County .....	10 571	10 126	27	197	99	122	444	9 815	26	193	92	1
Elko County .....	11 777	10 438	37	691	77	534	1 241	9 779	34	644	74	5
Esmeraldo County .....	588	533	2	26	4	23	33	525	2	24	4	—
Eureka County .....	617	581	1	11	3	21	56	548	1	10	2	—
Humboldt County .....	4 538	3 995	19	199	21	304	611	3 699	15	193	18	2
Lander County .....	2 212	2 024	1	115	5	67	221	1 884	1	100	5	1
Lincoln County .....	1 325	1 288	1	22	2	12	34	1 266	1	22	2	—
Lyon County .....	7 680	7 203	19	220	29	209	403	7 022	18	210	27	—
Mineral County .....	2 529	2 094	123	245	14	53	145	2 026	121	221	14	2
Nye County .....	6 664	6 288	42	176	46	112	316	6 095	36	167	45	5
Pershing County .....	1 614	1 441	4	72	11	86	171	1 358	4	70	11	—
Storey County .....	1 006	973	2	14	3	14	23	963	2	14	3	1
Washoe County .....	102 294	93 166	2 070	1 608	2 909	2 541	6 584	89 425	2 002	1 459	2 766	58
White Pine County .....	3 296	3 091	5	92	10	98	257	2 934	5	89	9	2
Carson City .....	15 895	14 984	59	350	158	344	789	14 560	53	337	151	5
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Boulder City city .....	4 998	4 907	10	28	31	22	126	4 805	10	25	31	1
Carson City .....	15 895	14 984	59	350	158	344	789	14 560	53	337	151	5
Elko city .....	5 419	4 926	24	138	45	286	675	4 551	22	124	43	4
Las Vegas city (pt.) .....	26 516	24 121	1 291	151	539	414	1 330	23 243	1 279	138	517	9
North Las Vegas city (pt.) .....	765	632	86	8	8	31	60	611	81	5	8	—
Paradise COP (pt.) .....	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
Reno city .....	57 286	51 497	1 420	632	2 008	1 729	4 280	49 143	1 372	554	1 897	40
Sparks city .....	20 561	18 636	480	265	670	510	1 362	17 844	467	234	646	8
Spring Valley COP (pt.) .....	2 307	2 154	64	12	44	33	119	2 072	62	11	42	1
Sunrise Manor COP (pt.) .....	4 151	3 319	562	54	101	115	308	3 161	547	43	91	1
Sun Valley CDP .....	4 048	3 753	45	94	47	109	287	3 592	41	83	44	1



Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Land area		
	Total	Occupied	Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households			Nanfamily households		Square kilo- meters	Square miles
			Total	Mean value (dollars), specified owner	Total	Mean con- tract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone		
District 1 .....	257 734	236 070	711	91 700	1 089	439	1 221	790	303	579	404	598.1	230.9
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas .....	26	23	21	—	—	—	14	5	7	7	6	—	—
Las Vegas Colony, NV (pt.) .....	26	23	21	—	—	—	14	5	7	7	6	—	—
District 2 .....	261 124	230 227	2 665	68 800	2 099	330	3 471	2 045	1 063	1 293	994	283 798.3	109 574.6
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas .....	2 634	2 286	1 327	50 900	553	113	1 472	701	590	408	352	4 288.3	1 655.7
Carson Colony, NV .....	86	78	64	62 200	10	113	63	25	29	11	11	.6	.2
Dresserville Colony, NV .....	58	53	36	59 100	16	141	40	15	20	12	10	.2	.1
Duck Valley Reservation, ID-NV (pt.) .....	353	295	192	42 400	77	98	200	93	78	69	59	581.0	224.3
Duckwater Reservation, NV .....	65	51	30	56 300	13	71	34	16	15	9	9	16.0	6.2
Ely Colony, NV .....	19	16	14	32 600	2	50	13	8	4	3	3	.4	.2
Fallon Colony, NV .....	55	51	19	53 300	31	69	38	17	20	12	11	.3	.1
Fallon Reservation, NV .....	147	129	99	60 100	21	96	97	48	35	23	17	33.1	12.8
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV-OR (pt.) .....	137	107	93	19 600	12	103	86	43	33	19	18	67.8	26.2
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ- CA-NV (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.5	6.0
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (pt.) .....	10	6	—	—	6	50	5	4	1	1	1	284.5	109.8
Las Vegas Colony, NV (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.9	6.2
Lovelock Colony, NV .....	35	33	13	33 200	16	62	17	4	7	12	12	.1	—
Moapa River Reservation, NV .....	112	107	46	47 200	18	102	49	27	19	15	14	290.1	112.0
Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV .....	580	504	193	58 200	113	146	239	115	98	67	56	1 434.7	553.9
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV .....	67	67	54	53 500	12	165	58	24	29	8	7	8.2	3.2
Summit Lake Reservation, NV .....	12	4	4	9 000	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	45.1	17.4
Te-Moak Reservation and Trust Lands, NV .....	353	316	203	57 200	87	115	233	95	106	57	49	72.1	27.8
Walker River Reservation, NV .....	283	238	160	45 800	44	112	154	88	44	50	40	1 384.2	534.4
Washoe Reservation, NV .....	73	60	8	45 800	15	130	17	5	10	6	4	11.7	4.5
Winnemucca Colony, NV .....	22	22	18	28 500	1	—	15	9	4	4	3	1.4	.6
Yerington Reservation and Trust Lands, NV ..	131	123	78	51 300	39	88	93	49	34	24	23	6.6	2.6
Yomba Reservation, NV .....	36	26	3	—	20	101	19	14	4	4	3	18.9	7.3

Table 13. **General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>			
All persons .....	1 201 833	601 042	600 791
Urban .....	1 061 312	600 144	461 168
Inside urbanized area .....	910 913	597 352	313 561
Outside urbanized area .....	150 399	2 792	147 607
Rural .....	140 521	898	139 623
Farm .....	4 831	-	4 831
<b>ANCESTRY</b>			
All persons .....	1 201 833	601 042	600 791
Ancestry specified .....	1 097 592	552 046	545 546
Single ancestry .....	675 805	356 269	319 536
Multiple ancestry .....	421 787	195 777	226 010
Ancestry unclassified or not reported .....	104 241	48 996	55 245
Total ancestries reported .....	1 519 379	747 823	771 556
Arab .....	4 206	2 808	1 398
Austrian .....	4 409	2 333	2 076
Belgian .....	1 439	726	713
Canadian .....	3 385	1 799	1 586
Czech .....	7 133	3 373	3 760
Danish .....	19 170	7 894	11 276
Dutch .....	30 751	13 709	17 042
English .....	207 062	89 346	117 716
Finnish .....	3 582	1 287	2 295
French (except Basque) .....	60 218	28 514	31 704
French Canadian .....	10 940	5 793	5 147
German .....	280 052	127 653	152 399
Greek .....	6 490	3 550	2 940
Hungarian .....	7 100	4 201	2 899
Irish .....	199 953	92 823	107 130
Italian .....	87 525	45 395	42 130
Lithuanian .....	2 722	1 517	1 205
Norwegian .....	23 229	9 504	13 725
Polish .....	33 591	20 249	13 342
Portuguese .....	8 246	2 268	5 978
Romanian .....	1 745	1 115	630
Russian .....	13 241	8 196	5 045
Scotch-Irish .....	27 950	12 529	15 421
Scottish .....	32 601	13 980	18 621
Slavak .....	6 311	3 767	2 544
Subsaharan African .....	1 924	1 289	635
Swedish .....	31 301	13 004	18 297
Swiss .....	7 392	3 172	4 220
Ukrainian .....	2 434	1 370	1 064
United States or American .....	41 236	18 918	22 318
Welsh .....	14 266	6 225	8 041
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) .....	1 273	896	377
Yugoslavian .....	3 592	1 595	1 997
Other ancestries .....	332 910	197 025	135 885
<b>NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP</b>			
Persons under 18 years .....	294 759	143 664	151 095
Citizen .....	285 634	138 061	147 573
Native .....	283 811	137 096	146 715
Foreign born, naturalized citizen .....	1 823	965	858
Foreign born, not a citizen .....	9 125	5 603	3 522
Persons 18 years and over .....	907 074	457 378	449 696
Citizen .....	854 744	424 897	429 847
Native .....	813 194	400 728	412 466
Foreign born, naturalized citizen .....	41 550	24 169	17 381
Foreign born, not a citizen .....	52 330	32 481	19 849
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>			
Families .....	311 407	153 584	157 823
With own children under 18 years .....	146 834	70 082	76 752
Number of own children under 18 years .....	265 129	126 181	138 948
Married-couple families .....	245 262	115 426	129 836
With own children under 18 years .....	109 429	49 149	60 280
Number of own children under 18 years .....	203 978	91 294	112 684
Female householder, no husband present .....	46 004	26 726	19 278
With own children under 18 years .....	27 955	15 867	12 088
Number of own children under 18 years .....	47 209	27 384	19 825
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>			
Maes 15 years and over .....	483 017	241 987	241 030
Never married .....	133 367	71 092	62 275
Now married, except separated .....	262 394	124 011	138 383
Separated .....	10 694	6 136	4 558
Widowed .....	11 094	5 786	5 308
Divorced .....	65 468	34 962	30 506
Females 15 years and over .....	467 126	237 076	230 050
Never married .....	87 000	47 451	39 549
Now married, except separated .....	256 209	121 698	134 511
Separated .....	12 168	7 469	4 699
Widowed .....	41 829	22 532	19 297
Divorced .....	69 920	37 926	31 994
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	377	383	371
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 391	1 389	1 393
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	1 875	1 905	1 846

Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
All persons .....	1 201 833	601 042	600 791
Native .....	1 097 005	537 824	559 181
Born in State of residence .....	261 998	117 001	144 997
Born in a different State .....	819 918	412 221	407 697
Born abroad .....	15 089	8 602	6 487
Foreign born .....	104 828	63 218	41 610
Naturalized citizen .....	43 373	25 134	18 239
Not a citizen .....	61 455	38 084	23 371
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Persons 5 years and over .....	1 110 450	556 689	553 761
Speak a language other than English .....	146 152	86 087	60 065
Do not speak English "very well" .....	62 168	38 798	23 370
Linguistically isolated .....	35 819	22 527	13 292
Speak Spanish .....	85 474	51 577	33 897
Do not speak English "very well" .....	41 073	26 000	15 073
Linguistically isolated .....	25 597	16 199	9 398
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	25 070	14 906	10 164
Do not speak English "very well" .....	12 280	7 778	4 502
Linguistically isolated .....	6 446	4 186	2 260
Linguistically isolated households .....	13 870	8 713	5 157
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	280 411	134 898	145 513
Preprimary school .....	18 514	8 378	10 136
Public school .....	11 590	5 339	6 251
Elementary or high school .....	188 004	91 973	96 031
Public school .....	178 745	86 613	92 132
College .....	73 893	34 547	39 346
Public college .....	65 706	30 229	35 477
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
Persons 25 years and over .....	789 638	397 056	392 582
Less than 9th grade .....	47 771	28 034	19 737
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	119 857	67 634	52 223
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	248 968	128 024	120 944
Some college, no degree .....	203 599	98 274	105 325
Associate degree .....	48 803	22 403	26 400
Bachelor's degree .....	79 693	34 089	45 604
Graduate or professional degree .....	40 947	18 598	22 349
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	78.8	75.9	81.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	15.3	13.3	17.3
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
Persons 5 years and over .....	1 110 450	556 689	553 761
Same house .....	385 466	198 114	187 352
Different house in the United States .....	694 739	341 258	353 481
Same county .....	331 814	170 043	161 771
Different county .....	362 925	171 215	191 710
Same State .....	36 006	5 168	30 838
Different State .....	326 919	166 047	160 872
Northeast .....	20 467	13 434	7 033
Midwest .....	44 201	28 545	15 656
South .....	48 912	29 853	19 059
West .....	213 339	94 215	119 124
Puerto Rico .....	186	125	61
U.S. outlying area .....	440	192	248
Elsewhere .....	29 619	17 000	12 619
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over .....	604 609	299 567	305 042
Car, truck, or van .....	537 206	269 242	267 964
Drove alone .....	443 571	222 562	221 009
Carpooled .....	93 635	46 680	46 955
Public transportation .....	16 096	6 400	9 696
Walked .....	24 866	11 794	13 072
Other means .....	14 621	7 815	6 806
Worked at home .....	11 820	4 316	7 504
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	19.8	20.0	19.6
<b>VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE</b>			
Civilian veterans 16 years and over .....	182 084	91 881	90 203
May 1975 or later service only .....	25 177	13 082	12 095
September 1980 or later service only .....	14 049	7 349	6 700
Served 2 or more years .....	12 093	6 362	5 731
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict .....	53 824	26 209	27 615
Vietnam era and Korean conflict .....	7 001	4 365	2 636
February 1955 to July 1964 only .....	19 635	9 445	10 190
Korean conflict, no World War II .....	23 971	11 964	12 007
Korean conflict and World War II .....	5 705	3 194	2 511
World War II, no Korean conflict .....	45 469	22 916	22 553
World War I .....	244	131	113
Other service .....	1 058	575	483
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	788 456	398 866	389 590
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	30 912	18 710	12 202
With a mobility limitation .....	14 592	8 865	5 727
In labor force .....	4 156	2 408	1 748
With a self-care limitation .....	22 660	13 606	9 054
With a work disability .....	65 786	36 045	29 741
In labor force .....	31 567	16 202	15 365
Prevented from working .....	28 132	16 615	11 517
No work disability .....	722 670	362 821	359 849
In labor force .....	595 504	298 037	297 467
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	124 045	64 679	59 366
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	20 642	11 496	9 146
With a mobility limitation .....	15 528	8 475	7 053
With a self-care limitation .....	11 992	6 819	5 173



Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
Persons 16 years and over .....	936 050	472 027	464 023
In labor force .....	657 878	329 429	328 449
Civilian labor force .....	647 520	324 969	322 551
Employed .....	607 437	301 966	305 471
Unemployed .....	40 083	23 003	17 080
Females 16 years and over .....	460 407	233 682	226 725
In labor force .....	289 676	145 518	144 158
Civilian labor force .....	288 501	144 996	143 505
Employed .....	270 644	134 827	135 817
Unemployed .....	17 857	10 169	7 688
With own children under 6 years .....	74 201	35 653	38 548
In labor force .....	46 878	22 213	24 665
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	69 988	33 961	36 027
In labor force .....	55 693	26 779	28 914
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	78 376	34 579	43 797
Both parents in labor force .....	44 158	19 178	24 980
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	26 994	16 020	10 974
Parent in labor force .....	19 815	11 252	8 563
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	127 345	57 783	69 562
Both parents in labor force .....	87 251	38 287	48 964
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	46 307	26 912	19 395
Parent in labor force .....	38 528	21 700	16 828
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	59 919	30 285	29 634
Not enrolled in school .....	18 313	9 947	8 366
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	6 924	3 907	3 017
Not high school graduate .....	9 093	5 203	3 890
Employed .....	4 480	2 621	1 859
Unemployed .....	1 529	929	600
Not in labor force .....	3 074	1 653	1 421
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	607 437	301 966	305 471
Private wage and salary workers .....	493 435	255 029	238 406
Local government workers .....	38 472	16 841	21 631
State government workers .....	21 809	7 553	14 256
Federal government workers .....	18 063	8 005	10 058
Self-employed workers .....	33 805	13 794	20 011
Unpaid family workers .....	1 853	744	1 109
<b>OCCUPATION</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	607 437	301 966	305 471
Monogential and professional specialty occupations .....	131 647	60 504	71 143
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	70 564	33 447	37 117
Professional specialty occupations .....	61 083	27 057	34 026
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	185 255	91 765	93 490
Technicians and related support occupations .....	19 035	8 617	10 418
Sales occupations .....	76 508	39 955	36 553
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	89 712	43 193	46 519
Service occupations .....	144 386	83 303	61 083
Private household occupations .....	1 543	777	766
Protective service occupations .....	16 944	8 510	8 434
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	125 899	74 016	51 883
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	9 417	3 340	6 077
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	68 989	31 881	37 108
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	67 743	31 173	36 570
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	18 969	8 243	10 726
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	26 346	11 848	14 498
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	22 428	11 082	11 346
<b>INDUSTRY</b>			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	607 437	301 966	305 471
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	24 193	4 080	20 113
Construction .....	53 003	26 615	26 388
Manufacturing .....	36 095	14 204	21 891
Nonurable goods .....	13 460	6 199	7 261
Durable goods .....	22 635	8 005	14 630
Transportation .....	25 088	12 666	12 422
Communications and other public utilities .....	15 750	6 512	9 238
Wholesale trade .....	19 077	8 810	10 267
Retail trade .....	97 236	49 805	47 431
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	36 689	18 578	18 111
Business and repair services .....	28 566	15 282	13 284
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	146 507	90 293	56 214
Professional and related services .....	96 589	43 552	53 037
Health services .....	33 215	14 952	18 263
Educational services .....	31 352	13 652	17 700
Other professional and related services .....	32 022	14 948	17 074
Public administration .....	28 644	11 569	17 075
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	702 091	348 178	353 913
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	583 207	291 324	291 883
50 to 52 weeks .....	397 467	193 326	204 141
40 to 49 weeks .....	79 556	42 760	36 796
27 to 39 weeks .....	39 744	20 852	18 892
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	56 957	26 567	30 390
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>			
No workers .....	32 769	17 213	15 556
Mean family income (dollars) .....	24 292	21 578	27 295
1 worker .....	90 091	46 269	43 822
Mean family income (dollars) .....	35 292	34 519	36 109
2 or more workers .....	188 547	90 102	98 445
Mean family income (dollars) .....	51 044	50 617	51 436

Table 16. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

<b>State Congressional District</b>	<b>The State</b>	<b>District 1</b>	<b>District 2</b>
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>			
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>467 513</b>	<b>236 508</b>	<b>231 005</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	21 665	12 405	9 260
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	33 022	18 035	14 987
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	40 968	22 190	18 778
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	87 331	45 950	41 381
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	81 926	41 870	40 056
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	92 524	44 783	47 741
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	71 121	32 796	38 325
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	21 396	10 138	11 258
\$100,000 or more .....	17 560	8 341	9 219
Median (dollars) .....	31 011	29 611	32 413
Mean (dollars) .....	38 611	37 411	39 839
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>311 407</b>	<b>153 584</b>	<b>157 823</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	10 092	5 820	4 272
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	11 649	6 224	5 425
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	20 739	11 154	9 585
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	52 100	27 108	24 992
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	56 273	28 550	27 723
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	70 319	33 577	36 742
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	57 761	25 944	31 817
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	18 200	8 487	9 713
\$100,000 or more .....	14 274	6 720	7 554
Median (dollars) .....	35 837	34 114	37 251
Mean (dollars) .....	43 672	42 513	44 800
<b>Nonfamily households</b> .....	<b>156 106</b>	<b>82 924</b>	<b>73 182</b>
Median (dollars) .....	20 413	19 562	21 311
Mean (dollars) .....	26 597	25 961	27 318
Per capita income (dollars) .....	15 214	14 837	15 592
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars) ..	15 333	14 906	15 763
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>			
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>467 513</b>	<b>236 508</b>	<b>231 005</b>
With earnings .....	396 762	198 766	197 996
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	37 624	36 780	38 472
With Social Security income .....	103 125	54 331	48 794
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	7 822	7 911	7 722
With public assistance income .....	22 080	13 031	9 049
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	3 908	3 864	3 970
With retirement income .....	73 340	39 100	34 240
Mean retirement income (dollars) .....	10 516	9 917	11 200
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>			
<b>Families (dollars)</b> .....	<b>43 672</b>	<b>42 513</b>	<b>44 800</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	41 942	41 028	42 776
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	45 216	43 759	46 717
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b> .....	<b>48 100</b>	<b>47 666</b>	<b>48 485</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	48 884	49 521	48 364
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	47 468	46 291	48 589
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b> .....	<b>23 919</b>	<b>23 494</b>	<b>24 508</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	18 755	18 062	19 665
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	31 916	31 431	32 649
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>			
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>			
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>311 407</b>	<b>153 584</b>	<b>157 823</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	156 761	76 212	80 549
With related children under 5 years .....	71 443	34 842	36 601
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>245 262</b>	<b>115 426</b>	<b>129 836</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	114 623	52 428	62 195
With related children under 5 years .....	55 142	25 384	29 758
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>46 004</b>	<b>26 726</b>	<b>19 278</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	31 399	17 993	13 406
With related children under 5 years .....	12 023	7 035	4 988
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>230 352</b>	<b>122 097</b>	<b>108 255</b>
Nonfamily householder .....	156 106	82 924	73 182
Persons 65 years and over .....	40 553	21 470	19 083
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> ..	<b>1 178 396</b>	<b>592 746</b>	<b>585 650</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	287 456	139 919	147 537
Persons under 5 years .....	89 337	43 218	46 119
Related children under 18 years .....	285 255	138 894	146 361
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	195 918	95 676	100 242
Persons 65 years and over .....	124 045	64 679	59 366
Persons 75 years and over .....	38 573	19 257	19 316
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>			
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>22 599</b>	<b>12 535</b>	<b>10 064</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	7.3	8.2	6.4
With related children under 18 years .....	16 907	9 581	7 326
With related children under 5 years .....	9 747	5 541	4 206
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>10 113</b>	<b>4 760</b>	<b>5 353</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	5 834	2 757	3 077
With related children under 5 years .....	3 680	1 794	1 886
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>10 683</b>	<b>6 736</b>	<b>3 947</b>
With related children under 18 years .....	9 774	6 154	3 620
With related children under 5 years .....	5 370	3 365	2 005
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>44 592</b>	<b>24 933</b>	<b>19 659</b>
Nonfamily householder .....	22 342	12 765	9 577
Persons 65 years and over .....	7 758	4 411	3 347
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> ..	<b>119 660</b>	<b>67 301</b>	<b>52 359</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	10.2	11.4	8.9
Persons under 18 years .....	38 232	22 027	16 205
Persons under 5 years .....	13 524	7 650	5 874
Related children under 18 years .....	36 455	21 225	15 230
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	22 931	13 575	9 356
Persons 65 years and over .....	11 897	6 329	5 568
Persons 75 years and over .....	4 758	2 343	2 415
<b>Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level</b>			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	56 766	33 603	23 163
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	167 792	93 347	74 445
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level .....	329 886	178 870	151 016



Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Nevada					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
SEX AND AGE							
All persons	1 012 890	78 310	20 398	38 053	121 346	478 359	62 843
Male	515 650	39 964	10 262	16 685	64 700	243 281	30 907
Female	497 240	38 346	10 136	21 368	56 646	235 078	31 936
Under 5 years	72 719	8 333	1 956	2 802	13 670	31 909	6 990
5 to 9 years	69 739	6 796	1 659	2 410	11 454	30 180	5 578
10 to 14 years	59 526	6 736	1 535	2 701	9 883	26 893	5 689
15 to 19 years	58 139	6 828	1 547	2 821	10 241	27 011	5 547
20 to 24 years	68 687	6 800	1 832	2 889	13 591	33 656	5 318
25 to 34 years	183 770	15 982	4 284	7 232	25 626	85 855	11 967
35 to 44 years	163 433	10 985	2 891	7 898	16 146	74 442	8 544
45 to 54 years	120 984	7 405	2 247	4 502	10 213	58 728	5 950
55 to 64 years	97 073	4 657	1 288	2 805	5 898	49 191	4 013
65 to 74 years	80 222	2 702	774	1 442	3 120	41 474	2 349
75 to 84 years	31 745	903	313	458	1 241	15 823	748
85 years and over	6 853	183	72	93	263	3 197	150
3 and 4 years	29 475	3 104	788	1 175	5 201	13 212	2 590
16 years and over	799 639	55 323	14 919	29 555	84 488	384 167	43 712
18 years and over	777 117	52 302	14 331	28 378	80 624	373 723	41 264
21 years and over	740 084	48 208	13 384	26 717	73 741	355 995	37 902
60 years and over	167 753	5 899	1 641	3 148	7 270	85 494	5 040
62 years and over	147 931	4 920	1 426	2 722	6 348	75 429	4 229
Median age	34.7	27.3	28.6	32.4	25.6	35.5	27.0
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	268 433	18 145	5 115	7 855	26 854	125 404	14 839
With own children under 18 years	120 436	10 888	2 926	4 594	16 694	52 930	8 857
Married-couple families	217 866	9 437	3 179	6 068	20 096	98 590	7 258
With own children under 18 years	92 814	4 969	1 719	3 702	12 804	39 261	3 714
Female householder, no husband present	34 704	7 007	1 372	1 235	3 709	18 338	6 124
With own children under 18 years	20 273	4 947	856	718	2 459	10 037	4 335
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	226 384	23 556	5 386	10 362	34 568	100 526	18 794
Preprimary	16 079	1 162	308	449	1 517	6 893	918
Elementary or high school	148 626	17 227	4 013	6 538	26 736	66 357	14 164
College	61 679	5 167	1 065	3 375	6 315	27 276	3 712
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	684 080	42 817	11 869	24 430	62 507	328 710	33 721
Less than 9th grade	31 814	3 215	1 080	2 936	15 806	17 341	2 821
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	99 007	9 284	2 503	3 398	13 131	53 423	7 637
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	219 898	13 156	3 654	6 291	15 456	109 037	10 469
Some college, no degree	181 317	10 841	2 863	4 853	10 893	84 196	8 200
Associate degree	43 007	2 480	816	1 597	2 822	19 129	1 782
Bachelor's degree	71 722	2 417	637	3 891	3 088	29 237	1 762
Graduate or professional degree	37 315	1 424	316	1 464	1 311	16 347	1 050
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.9	70.8	69.8	74.1	53.7	78.5	69.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.9	9.0	8.0	21.9	7.0	13.9	8.3
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	799 639	55 323	14 919	29 555	84 488	384 167	43 712
In labor force	558 479	38 174	10 334	21 987	65 155	264 864	30 594
Civilian labor force	549 923	36 932	10 216	21 776	64 543	261 196	30 056
Employed	518 699	32 810	8 875	20 729	59 716	244 248	26 437
Unemployed	31 224	4 122	1 341	1 047	4 827	16 948	3 619
Not in labor force	241 160	17 149	4 585	7 568	19 333	119 303	13 118
Females 16 years and over	393 501	27 108	7 414	16 987	38 113	189 332	22 480
In labor force	244 589	18 196	4 695	11 733	25 393	115 727	14 835
Civilian labor force	243 596	18 038	4 687	11 717	25 334	115 299	14 763
Employed	229 921	15 970	4 069	11 183	23 215	108 041	12 949
Unemployed	13 675	2 068	618	534	2 119	7 258	1 814
Not in labor force	148 912	8 912	2 719	5 254	12 720	73 605	7 645
Persons 16 to 19 years	46 872	5 706	1 218	2 236	8 390	21 801	4 673
Not enrolled in school	14 059	1 625	435	448	3 303	6 988	1 461
Unemployed or not in labor force	4 923	902	238	175	1 198	2 458	844
Not high school graduate	6 663	732	210	226	2 240	3 554	674
Employed	3 398	214	49	90	1 335	1 897	196
Unemployed	1 072	180	48	56	308	593	180
Not in labor force	2 183	338	113	80	597	1 064	298
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
Households	408 902	26 022	7 001	10 741	34 921	197 587	21 245
Less than \$5,000	16 447	2 935	735	784	2 010	8 641	2 584
\$5,000 to \$9,999	27 955	2 677	746	538	2 443	14 549	2 351
\$10,000 to \$14,999	34 316	3 130	737	937	3 889	17 748	2 599
\$15,000 to \$24,999	74 902	5 433	1 514	2 067	7 861	37 779	4 365
\$25,000 to \$34,999	71 633	4 293	1 294	1 862	6 618	35 156	3 324
\$35,000 to \$49,999	82 476	4 072	1 068	2 106	6 554	38 051	3 276
\$50,000 to \$74,999	64 660	2 589	670	1 646	4 006	28 688	2 044
\$75,000 to \$99,999	19 784	615	176	455	954	9 144	468
\$100,000 or more	16 729	278	61	346	586	7 831	234
Mean income (dollars)	39 841	27 699	27 647	37 578	31 428	38 998	27 168
Per capita income (dollars)	16 241	9 366	9 818	11 973	9 348	16 187	9 163



Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

{Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text}

State Congressional District	Nevado					District 1	
	Roce				Hisponic origin (of any roce)	Roce	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families -----	268 433	18 145	5 115	7 855	26 854	125 404	14 839
With related children under 18 years-----	127 640	12 453	3 380	4 827	17 727	57 034	10 271
With related children under 5 years-----	56 975	6 111	1 603	2 116	9 316	25 184	5 129
Married-couple families -----	217 866	9 437	3 179	6 068	20 096	98 590	7 258
With related children under 18 years-----	96 829	5 574	1 925	3 828	13 289	41 636	4 273
With related children under 5 years-----	45 920	2 772	930	1 784	7 434	19 713	2 120
Female householder, no husband present -----	34 704	7 007	1 372	1 235	3 709	18 338	6 124
With related children under 18 years-----	22 560	5 717	1 064	789	2 755	11 339	5 011
With related children under 5 years-----	8 034	2 764	472	254	1 123	3 971	2 483
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	995 617	74 164	19 791	37 542	119 081	472 245	61 212
Persons under 18 years -----	230 273	24 985	5 864	9 523	39 502	101 939	20 874
Persons under 5 years -----	71 137	8 069	1 895	2 754	13 314	31 126	6 744
Persons 65 years and over -----	115 887	3 680	1 108	1 957	4 540	59 065	3 148
Persons 75 years and over -----	36 266	1 025	353	525	1 424	17 847	842
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families -----	15 283	3 732	1 040	659	3 753	7 491	3 332
With related children under 18 years-----	10 593	3 354	837	426	3 277	5 177	2 986
With related children under 5 years-----	5 916	2 041	492	162	2 026	2 853	1 841
Married-couple families -----	7 558	542	418	413	2 176	3 401	447
With related children under 18 years-----	3 884	358	263	246	1 892	1 737	287
With related children under 5 years-----	2 455	241	151	79	1 281	1 144	194
Female householder, no husband present -----	6 554	2 940	504	178	1 168	3 452	2 661
With related children under 18 years-----	5 890	2 803	465	156	1 070	3 056	2 532
With related children under 5 years-----	3 053	1 693	276	68	566	1 514	1 540
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	83 235	17 262	4 766	3 843	21 247	42 446	15 275
Persons under 18 years -----	22 893	8 358	1 745	1 040	8 491	11 161	7 389
Persons under 5 years -----	7 902	3 086	626	289	3 186	3 724	2 740
Persons 65 years and over -----	10 448	763	326	190	612	5 372	668
Persons 75 years and over -----	4 186	318	137	40	198	2 005	258

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>								
All persons .....	5 355	22 466	71 146	534 531	15 467	15 043	15 587	50 200
Male .....	2 727	9 613	37 612	272 369	9 057	7 535	7 072	27 088
Female .....	2 628	12 853	33 534	262 162	6 410	7 508	8 515	23 112
Under 5 years .....	451	1 585	7 484	40 810	1 343	1 505	1 217	6 186
5 to 9 years .....	362	1 393	6 567	39 559	1 218	1 297	1 017	4 887
10 to 14 years .....	356	1 636	5 650	32 633	1 047	1 179	1 065	4 233
15 to 19 years .....	362	1 526	6 164	31 128	1 281	1 185	1 295	4 077
20 to 24 years .....	483	1 575	7 704	35 031	1 482	1 349	1 314	5 887
25 to 34 years .....	1 205	4 151	14 856	97 915	4 015	3 079	3 081	10 770
35 to 44 years .....	810	4 836	9 522	88 991	2 441	2 081	3 062	6 624
45 to 54 years .....	643	2 828	6 472	62 256	1 455	1 604	1 674	3 741
55 to 64 years .....	356	1 786	3 704	47 882	644	932	1 019	2 194
65 to 74 years .....	255	867	2 160	38 748	353	519	575	960
75 to 84 years .....	57	249	722	15 922	155	256	209	519
85 years and over .....	15	34	141	3 656	33	57	59	122
3 and 4 years .....	177	634	2 928	16 263	514	611	541	2 273
16 years and over .....	4 120	17 505	50 245	415 472	11 611	10 799	12 050	34 243
18 years and over .....	3 971	16 859	48 030	403 394	11 038	10 360	11 519	32 594
21 years and over .....	3 733	16 045	43 763	384 089	10 306	9 651	10 672	29 978
60 years and over .....	476	1 866	4 710	82 259	859	1 165	1 282	2 560
62 years and over .....	412	1 593	4 082	72 502	691	1 014	1 129	2 266
Median age .....	30.5	33.4	26.2	34.0	28.1	27.9	31.2	24.9
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
Families .....	1 384	4 657	15 825	143 029	3 306	3 731	3 198	11 029
With own children under 18 years .....	804	2 718	9 512	67 506	2 031	2 122	1 876	7 182
Married-couple families .....	887	3 504	11 244	119 276	2 179	2 292	2 564	8 852
With own children under 18 years .....	511	2 114	6 871	53 553	1 255	1 208	1 588	5 933
Female householder, no husband present .....	314	797	2 564	16 366	883	1 058	438	1 145
With own children under 18 years .....	184	519	1 688	10 236	612	672	199	771
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	1 257	5 883	19 300	125 858	4 762	4 129	4 479	15 268
Preprimary .....	39	291	739	9 186	244	269	158	778
Elementary or high school .....	890	3 808	15 148	82 269	3 063	3 123	2 730	11 588
College .....	328	1 784	3 413	34 403	1 455	737	1 591	2 902
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over .....	3 341	14 751	37 577	355 370	9 096	8 528	9 679	24 930
Less than 9th grade .....	363	1 867	9 938	14 473	394	717	1 069	5 868
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	604	2 325	8 260	45 584	1 647	1 899	1 073	4 871
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	957	3 844	9 259	110 861	2 687	2 697	2 447	6 197
Some college, no degree .....	850	2 942	6 092	97 121	2 641	2 013	1 911	4 801
Associate degree .....	245	740	1 428	23 878	698	571	857	1 394
Bachelor's degree .....	190	2 245	1 754	42 485	655	447	1 646	1 334
Graduate or professional degree .....	132	788	846	20 968	374	184	676	465
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	71.1	71.6	51.6	83.1	77.6	69.3	77.9	56.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	9.6	20.6	6.9	17.9	11.3	7.4	24.0	7.2
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	4 120	17 505	50 245	415 472	11 611	10 799	12 050	34 243
In labor force .....	3 014	13 053	38 899	293 615	7 580	7 320	8 934	26 256
Civilian labor force .....	2 965	12 942	38 693	288 727	6 876	7 251	8 834	25 850
Employed .....	2 666	12 274	35 621	274 451	6 373	6 209	8 455	24 095
Unemployed .....	299	668	3 072	14 276	503	1 042	379	1 755
Not in labor force .....	1 106	4 452	11 346	121 857	4 031	3 479	3 116	7 987
Females 16 years and over .....	2 001	10 209	22 940	204 169	4 628	5 413	6 778	15 173
In labor force .....	1 261	7 026	15 342	128 862	3 361	3 434	4 707	10 051
Civilian labor force .....	1 255	7 010	15 330	128 297	3 275	3 432	4 707	10 004
Employed .....	1 081	6 716	14 020	121 880	3 021	2 988	4 467	9 195
Unemployed .....	174	294	1 310	6 417	254	444	240	809
Not in labor force .....	740	3 183	7 598	75 307	1 267	1 979	2 071	5 122
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	296	1 179	4 964	25 071	1 033	922	1 057	3 426
Not enrolled in school .....	135	259	2 033	7 071	164	300	189	1 270
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	53	112	731	2 465	58	185	63	467
Not high school graduate .....	58	152	1 363	3 109	58	152	74	877
Employed .....	22	65	836	1 501	18	27	25	499
Unemployed .....	5	51	184	479	—	43	5	124
Not in labor force .....	31	36	343	1 119	40	82	44	254
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Households .....	1 984	6 477	20 561	211 315	4 777	5 017	4 264	14 360
Less than \$5,000 .....	133	539	1 392	7 806	351	602	245	618
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	170	356	1 320	13 406	326	576	182	1 123
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	118	462	2 366	16 568	531	619	475	1 523
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	412	1 285	4 640	37 123	1 068	1 102	782	3 221
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	427	1 211	3 938	36 477	969	867	651	2 680
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	382	1 258	3 963	44 425	796	686	848	2 591
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	223	967	2 152	35 972	545	447	679	1 854
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	99	229	482	10 640	147	77	226	472
\$100,000 or more .....	20	170	308	8 898	44	41	176	278
Mean income (dollars) .....	32 195	35 820	30 407	40 628	30 058	25 849	40 249	32 889
Per capita income (dollars) .....	11 807	11 760	9 135	16 290	10 193	9 110	12 280	9 651

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 1 — Con.			District 2				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (af any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (af any race)
	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families -----	1 384	4 657	15 825	143 029	3 306	3 731	3 198	11 029
With related children under 18 years.....	892	2 882	10 171	70 606	2 182	2 488	1 945	7 556
With related children under 5 years.....	405	1 222	5 274	31 791	982	1 198	894	4 042
Married-couple families -----	887	3 504	11 244	119 276	2 179	2 292	2 564	8 852
With related children under 18 years.....	549	2 222	7 202	55 193	1 301	1 376	1 606	6 087
With related children under 5 years.....	261	1 013	4 026	26 207	652	669	771	3 408
Female householder, no husband present -----	314	797	2 564	16 366	883	1 058	438	1 145
With related children under 18 years.....	217	554	1 888	11 221	706	847	235	867
With related children under 5 years.....	78	170	748	4 063	281	394	84	375
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	5 239	22 328	70 406	523 372	12 952	14 552	15 214	48 675
Persons under 18 years -----	1 313	5 555	22 492	128 334	4 111	4 551	3 968	17 010
Persons under 5 years -----	436	1 563	7 246	40 011	1 325	1 459	1 191	6 068
Persons 65 years and over -----	321	1 150	2 987	56 822	532	787	807	1 553
Persons 75 years and over -----	66	283	831	18 419	183	287	242	593
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families -----	182	406	2 237	7 792	400	858	253	1 516
With related children under 18 years.....	147	279	1 923	5 416	368	690	147	1 354
With related children under 5 years.....	94	85	1 174	3 063	200	398	77	852
Married-couple families -----	76	219	1 138	4 157	95	342	194	1 038
With related children under 18 years.....	48	139	957	2 147	71	215	107	935
With related children under 5 years.....	15	37	670	1 311	47	136	42	611
Female householder, no husband present -----	87	150	854	3 102	279	417	28	314
With related children under 18 years.....	80	131	785	2 834	271	385	25	285
With related children under 5 years.....	60	48	399	1 539	153	216	20	167
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	938	2 253	12 627	40 789	1 987	3 828	1 590	8 620
Persons under 18 years -----	324	646	4 987	11 732	969	1 421	394	3 504
Persons under 5 years -----	121	163	1 719	4 178	340	505	126	1 467
Persons 65 years and over -----	56	129	362	5 076	95	270	61	250
Persons 75 years and over -----	20	29	87	2 181	60	117	11	111



Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home			Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present	Percent with own children under 18 years			
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years					
						Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"					Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	
<b>The State</b> -----	1 201 833	8.7	1 097 005	23.9	65.3	1 110 450	24 055	37.2	122 097	43.6	311 407	47.2	245 262	44.6	46 004	60.8
District 1 -----	601 042	10.5	537 824	21.8	64.4	556 689	13 889	39.1	72 198	46.2	153 584	45.6	115 426	42.6	26 726	59.4
<b>COUNTY</b>	601 042	10.5	537 824	21.8	64.4	556 689	13 889	39.1	72 198	46.2	153 584	45.6	115 426	42.6	26 726	59.4
Clark County (pt.) -----																
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
East Las Vegas COP	11 087	8.5	10 150	19.7	63.4	10 240	155	22.6	1 173	40.4	2 970	48.1	2 283	44.2	556	60.6
Henderson city	64 942	5.3	61 469	21.1	73.3	59 650	874	38.3	4 754	32.1	17 612	50.9	14 743	48.5	1 996	69.9
Las Vegas city (pt.)	189 538	12.0	174 339	24.4	61.9	170 389	5 267	41.3	25 538	51.7	46 575	47.5	33 381	44.3	9 277	59.2
North Las Vegas city (pt.)	45 313	14.4	38 781	37.2	40 481	40 481	2 355	52.0	7 017	59.7	10 484	56.7	6 233	52.8	3 321	66.0
Paradise COP (pt.)	124 675	11.6	118 393	15.3	66.2	118 393	2 285	35.0	16 594	42.9	31 355	36.3	23 765	33.2	4 947	51.1
Spring Valley COP (pt.)	47 001	8.3	43 080	20.9	64.9	43 924	786	22.5	7 792	32.3	12 944	46.0	10 605	45.3	1 586	53.5
Sunrise Manor COP (pt.)	83 629	8.4	76 608	21.0	64.2	76 406	1 541	32.3	7 992	42.7	22 613	48.7	17 884	45.3	3 392	66.8
Winchester COP	23 365	13.7	20 169	14.1	63.2	22 529	438	29.0	3 406	44.0	6 142	30.7	4 475	26.1	1 155	48.7
District 2 -----	600 791	6.9	559 181	25.9	66.2	553 761	10 166	34.6	49 899	39.8	157 823	48.6	129 836	46.4	19 278	62.7
<b>COUNTY</b>	600 791	6.9	559 181	25.9	66.2	553 761	10 166	34.6	49 899	39.8	157 823	48.6	129 836	46.4	19 278	62.7
Churchill County	17 938	4.3	17 160	33.8	58.9	16 416	136	31.6	893	33.8	4 771	50.8	4 123	48.8	457	69.1
Clark County (pt.)	140 417	5.1	133 302	19.6	74.0	128 605	1 752	26.5	9 231	34.1	37 884	49.7	31 881	47.5	4 191	66.4
Douglas County	27 637	5.0	26 243	19.5	63.7	25 579	360	44.2	1 840	28.8	7 879	45.5	6 651	42.9	841	69.3
Elko County	33 530	5.9	31 548	29.6	67.0	30 263	842	26.5	3 438	34.7	8 742	59.6	7 293	58.1	974	61.3
Esmeralda County	1 344	5.3	1 273	17.6	68.0	1 263	28	7.1	103	53.4	349	42.1	294	38.8	36	81.4
Eureka County	1 467	5.3	1 465	27.5	63.9	1 411	37	24.3	119	34.5	390	50.0	367	48.5	13	81.4
Humboldt County	12 844	10.3	11 523	37.2	64.3	11 743	543	29.3	1 695	54.5	3 295	54.7	2 805	54.5	336	60.6
Lincoln County	6 266	6.0	5 891	27.1	65.3	5 670	186	31.2	1 493	37.9	1 641	61.7	1 441	59.8	135	76.0
Lyon County	3 775	2.9	3 665	31.3	46.3	3 471	101	19.8	138	36.2	974	61.7	1 408	45.3	139	69.9
Mineral County	20 001	5.2	18 964	28.4	55.3	18 432	250	24.0	1 238	37.1	5 665	46.2	4 792	44.0	513	58.1
Mineral County	6 475	2.2	6 335	38.8	54.0	5 925	116	4.3	395	24.1	1 725	49.6	1 414	45.8	202	65.3
Nye County	17 781	3.3	17 199	19.3	71.5	16 510	177	34.5	1 057	26.3	4 688	45.2	4 109	42.3	379	72.6
Pershing County	4 336	6.8	4 040	36.3	56.5	3 904	194	15.5	428	45.8	1 139	50.7	961	47.7	99	62.6
Storey County	2 526	2.7	2 457	20.2	63.1	2 360	17	—	100	20.0	685	41.5	581	40.3	62	53.2
Washoe County	254 667	9.2	231 303	28.3	64.7	235 990	4 893	40.1	25 168	43.5	64 947	47.1	51 759	45.0	9 190	59.3
White Pine County	9 264	2.4	9 039	41.6	51.3	8 584	37	50.1	618	25.1	2 322	53.3	1 904	52.6	235	74.5
Carson City	40 443	6.6	37 774	23.0	64.6	37 635	497	51.1	2 945	43.2	10 727	44.7	8 653	40.7	1 486	64.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
Boulder City city	12 567	3.2	12 167	13.4	60.2	12 001	94	5.3	461	15.6	3 799	35.6	3 323	31.9	358	66.5
Carson City	40 443	6.6	37 774	23.0	64.6	37 635	497	51.1	2 945	43.2	10 727	44.7	8 653	40.7	1 486	64.1
Elko city	14 853	6.4	13 906	30.1	66.4	13 364	277	31.8	1 574	41.1	3 901	58.9	3 258	58.4	449	64.6
Las Vegas city (pt.)	68 757	5.4	65 049	21.5	79.7	62 672	772	27.6	4 433	35.0	19 303	48.5	15 959	46.5	2 307	64.0
North Las Vegas city (pt.)	2 394	6.8	2 231	31.2	64.5	2 175	30	6.7	161	19.3	742	60.4	679	62.7	51	19.6
Paradise COP (pt.)	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reno city	133 850	11.9	117 888	26.8	68.3	124 294	3 291	41.6	16 524	45.8	32 267	45.1	24 748	41.8	5 296	61.8
Sparks city	53 367	7.9	49 130	31.2	63.6	49 223	938	42.1	4 871	46.1	14 070	51.0	11 016	50.0	2 250	57.7
Spring Valley COP (pt.)	4 725	6.1	4 435	19.1	91.0	4 472	6	—	1 250	37.8	1 250	37.8	1 021	30.9	188	78.7
Sunrise Manor COP (pt.)	11 733	6.0	11 032	17.4	76.3	10 401	330	17.0	1 030	36.9	3 060	61.6	2 463	59.2	475	77.7
Sun Valley COP	11 391	6.7	10 430	29.6	62.9	10 402	171	38.0	846	42.4	3 045	51.2	2 463	48.8	395	47.9

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and aver enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and aver	
	Preprimary school	Elementary ar high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and nat high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Nat in labor force					
The State -----	18 514	188 004	4.9	73 893	59 919	9 093	4 480	1 529	3 074	789 638	78.8	15.3	182 084	40 978
District 1 -----	8 378	91 973	5.8	34 547	30 285	5 203	2 621	929	1 653	397 056	75.9	13.3	91 881	21 223
COUNTY														
Clark County (pt.) -----	8 378	91 973	5.8	34 547	30 285	5 203	2 621	929	1 653	397 056	75.9	13.3	91 881	21 223
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
East Las Vegas CDP -----	149	1 843	4.2	533	618	83	21	8	54	7 375	75.8	7.1	1 904	372
Henderson city -----	1 224	11 733	3.8	3 542	3 193	476	233	54	189	40 762	82.5	17.3	9 307	1 820
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	2 575	29 531	6.9	9 372	9 375	1 675	779	314	582	123 914	72.5	11.4	28 329	6 843
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	396	10 195	1.9	1 795	3 274	776	394	140	242	24 241	56.8	3.8	4 257	815
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	1 305	13 660	7.7	10 390	6 020	983	536	194	253	89 223	80.6	17.3	21 689	5 262
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	852	7 380	5.6	2 908	2 335	269	159	41	69	31 865	84.2	18.5	7 092	1 544
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	1 468	13 708	5.1	4 280	4 151	703	324	152	227	53 363	74.3	9.3	13 149	2 833
Winchester CDP -----	214	2 241	10.8	1 188	800	124	75	26	23	18 519	74.7	14.9	4 385	1 428
District 2 -----	10 136	96 031	4.1	39 346	29 634	3 890	1 859	600	1 421	392 582	81.7	17.3	90 203	19 755
COUNTY														
Churchill County -----	274	3 324	2.1	901	937	52	27	12	13	11 318	79.5	13.1	2 916	762
Clark County (pt.) -----	2 694	22 604	5.2	8 304	6 780	926	568	113	245	89 852	83.7	16.2	20 964	3 978
Douglas County -----	503	4 651	2.0	1 577	1 138	111	76	5	30	18 882	87.3	20.0	4 257	1 114
Elko County -----	598	6 898	2.3	1 577	1 950	319	165	75	79	19 516	78.5	13.3	4 069	539
Esmeralda County -----	23	210	1.9	41	71	20	9	4	7	912	71.5	11.1	244	45
Eureka County -----	23	266	1.5	18	54	6	6	—	—	1 003	75.2	13.6	225	35
Humboldt County -----	258	2 551	1.6	594	636	93	62	12	19	7 745	75.5	12.2	1 598	321
Lander County -----	68	1 377	1.2	129	368	48	5	11	32	3 556	73.2	10.8	663	55
Lincoln County -----	28	929	2.3	109	235	4	4	—	—	2 287	77.6	13.1	601	157
Lyon County -----	301	3 554	2.3	804	1 005	141	23	15	103	13 333	75.2	9.4	3 399	1 029
Mineral County -----	136	1 118	4.6	262	434	60	—	19	41	4 109	73.1	9.1	1 210	345
Nye County -----	195	2 784	.5	390	809	128	44	31	53	12 263	75.1	9.5	3 821	906
Pershing County -----	64	843	—	176	208	26	5	2	19	2 644	73.1	7.2	597	143
Storey County -----	29	373	1.1	151	98	11	—	—	11	1 787	84.4	17.6	414	88
Washoe County -----	4 212	36 574	4.9	20 893	12 657	1 712	750	252	705	169 341	82.5	20.7	37 056	8 170
White Pine County -----	164	1 959	6.6	477	393	38	13	5	20	5 971	73.1	11.4	1 411	242
Carson City -----	566	6 016	4.2	2 943	1 861	195	102	44	44	28 063	82.7	16.3	6 758	1 826
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Boulder City city -----	221	2 015	2.0	565	656	59	44	—	15	9 063	82.8	22.1	2 462	923
Carson City -----	566	6 016	4.2	2 943	1 861	195	102	44	44	28 063	82.7	16.3	6 758	1 826
Elko city -----	387	2 755	.7	863	812	148	84	33	31	8 827	78.7	15.8	1 851	262
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	1 529	10 098	7.2	4 594	3 075	399	247	60	92	44 810	86.8	18.8	9 909	1 836
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	28	389	3.1	119	107	19	11	—	8	1 646	80.0	8.4	328	27
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Reno city -----	2 008	16 867	5.4	12 790	6 733	994	423	128	438	89 550	81.9	22.4	19 122	4 789
Sparks city -----	1 027	8 396	3.1	3 594	2 728	339	144	81	114	34 595	82.3	16.0	7 563	1 449
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	51	430	13.7	363	250	79	79	—	—	3 289	87.7	23.6	718	118
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	123	2 246	2.7	515	563	104	41	15	48	6 428	73.6	5.1	1 676	114
Sun Valley CDP -----	114	1 970	4.9	609	545	107	42	7	58	7 340	69.9	3.8	1 641	323



Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over															
	Labor force			Workers			Worked in 1989			Females with own children under 6 years						
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force	Means of transportation to work		Total	Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989	Total	Percent in labor force							
	Total	Female		Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van						Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation				
	Total	Female	70.3	62.9	647 520	6.2	604 609	88.9	15.5	2.7	702 091	533 980	397 467	74 201	63.2	Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
			69.8	62.3	324 969	7.1	299 567	89.9	15.6	2.1	348 178	262 653	193 326	35 653	62.3	
			69.8	62.3	324 969	7.1	299 567	89.9	15.6	2.1	348 178	262 653	193 326	35 653	62.3	



Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>788 456</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>124 045</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>80.5</b>
District 1-----	398 866	9.0	4.2	4.7	2.2	3.4	64 679	17.8	13.1	10.5	44.9	82.1	27.2	80.0
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Clark County (pt.)-----	398 866	9.0	4.2	4.7	2.2	3.4	64 679	17.8	13.1	10.5	44.9	82.1	27.2	80.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
East Las Vegas CDP-----	7 382	10.1	5.6	4.8	2.0	3.8	1 163	24.6	14.8	17.9	39.2	81.0	10.7	78.1
Henderson city-----	42 170	7.9	3.4	2.7	1.4	1.8	5 170	16.5	13.3	9.0	50.1	82.2	26.7	80.4
Las Vegas city (pt.)-----	122 697	9.7	4.6	5.5	2.4	4.1	21 073	18.8	13.9	11.1	44.0	82.6	27.9	80.1
North Las Vegas city (pt.)-----	27 908	11.3	6.2	7.5	3.5	5.5	2 802	24.2	17.2	16.9	36.5	77.6	23.8	74.7
Paradise CDP (pt.)-----	89 975	8.4	3.7	4.1	2.3	2.8	15 746	16.6	12.0	10.0	46.1	82.9	25.2	81.1
Spring Valley CDP (pt.)-----	32 339	6.2	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.7	4 385	14.5	10.9	7.4	51.9	82.8	35.9	81.4
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.)-----	52 488	10.0	4.6	4.9	2.5	3.5	8 700	17.7	13.4	10.1	45.2	81.5	33.0	79.1
Winchester CDP-----	15 793	9.5	3.8	5.4	2.1	4.5	4 641	17.0	12.6	10.0	45.0	82.7	22.9	80.3
District 2-----	389 590	7.6	3.0	3.1	1.5	2.3	59 366	15.4	11.9	8.7	51.7	82.7	30.5	81.0
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Churchill County-----	10 160	9.2	4.1	2.5	1.8	1.5	2 196	16.7	11.5	11.0	45.6	76.5	20.7	74.6
Clark County (pt.)-----	88 926	6.9	2.7	2.8	1.2	2.1	11 372	16.7	12.3	9.7	48.4	81.8	21.5	80.2
Douglas County-----	17 648	6.1	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.5	3 295	9.1	7.6	5.6	48.2	81.4	32.2	80.0
Elko County-----	21 335	5.9	2.1	2.8	.9	2.2	1 929	16.8	15.7	9.0	54.0	82.6	28.2	81.4
Esmeraldo County-----	904	10.1	4.4	3.3	3.0	1.1	148	10.1	10.1	.7	53.8	78.8	18.5	78.1
Eureka County-----	1 008	6.2	1.3	.6	.6	.4	128	10.9	10.9	3.9	59.7	81.1	66.7	79.8
Humboldt County-----	8 168	9.2	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.1	937	13.4	9.6	7.0	60.1	82.8	35.1	81.8
Lander County-----	3 964	4.7	2.4	1.0	.8	.5	359	19.5	14.5	11.7	43.5	79.2	30.3	77.9
Lincoln County-----	1 810	9.2	3.8	.9	.9	.7	595	20.3	20.3	12.8	55.7	78.5	18.8	76.9
Lyon County-----	12 086	11.5	5.4	2.7	1.7	1.8	2 966	12.6	10.4	9.1	41.3	75.4	22.5	72.3
Mineral County-----	3 913	12.5	5.0	3.0	2.4	1.3	834	12.6	10.7	7.3	50.2	80.1	19.6	77.7
Nye County-----	11 564	9.7	5.0	4.0	1.6	3.1	2 085	12.5	8.6	7.7	39.2	77.2	21.5	74.4
Pershing County-----	2 601	9.7	4.5	2.8	1.2	1.7	482	13.7	10.6	6.6	45.8	80.4	15.6	77.9
Storey County-----	1 736	7.7	3.3	3.2	1.7	2.4	263	12.5	12.2	4.9	49.6	84.3	20.7	82.7
Washoe County-----	174 383	7.6	2.6	3.5	1.6	2.7	25 032	16.0	12.1	8.9	56.8	84.5	38.3	83.1
White Pine County-----	5 257	9.5	5.1	3.1	2.0	1.7	955	12.6	11.2	4.1	36.7	80.8	—	78.2
Carson City-----	24 127	8.4	3.6	3.4	1.7	2.4	5 790	16.5	13.3	7.9	47.0	84.3	26.3	82.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Boulder City city-----	7 271	9.8	4.4	3.9	2.0	3.1	2 704	19.5	15.8	11.5	45.3	74.8	3.4	73.3
Carson City-----	24 127	8.4	3.6	3.4	1.7	2.4	5 790	16.5	13.3	7.9	47.0	84.3	26.3	82.1
Elko city-----	9 639	5.2	2.0	1.7	.9	1.2	1 082	20.2	19.1	10.6	51.5	82.9	14.5	81.8
Las Vegas city (pt.)-----	47 699	6.0	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.8	4 826	15.4	10.0	9.8	49.5	84.4	22.3	82.9
North Las Vegas city (pt.)-----	1 659	7.1	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.2	103	18.4	14.6	12.6	65.3	77.2	76.2	76.3
Paradise CDP (pt.)-----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Reno city-----	92 615	7.8	2.8	3.9	1.7	3.0	15 123	16.0	11.6	9.5	55.9	84.3	38.5	82.8
Sparks city-----	36 119	7.3	2.3	2.9	1.6	2.1	4 657	17.4	13.8	8.8	59.6	86.9	44.3	85.6
Spring Valley CDP (pt.)-----	3 797	3.5	1.4	1.3	.5	.8	288	11.5	5.9	5.6	44.8	84.9	—	83.9
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.)-----	6 699	9.9	3.8	3.9	1.7	2.7	396	24.0	22.2	12.9	49.2	81.1	21.2	79.0
Sun Valley CDP-----	7 661	12.7	4.6	4.5	2.7	3.1	879	22.5	18.9	10.8	56.4	83.0	22.1	81.2

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent									
The State -----	15 214	31 011	35 837	20 413	1 178 396	119 660	10.2	36 455	12.8	22 931	11.7	11 897	9.6	22 599	7.3	
District 1 -----	14 837	29 611	34 114	19 562	592 746	67 301	11.4	21 225	15.3	13 575	14.2	6 329	9.8	12 535	8.2	
COUNTY																
Clark County (pt.) -----	14 837	29 611	34 114	19 562	592 746	67 301	11.4	21 225	15.3	13 575	14.2	6 329	9.8	12 535	8.2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
East Las Vegas CDP -----	11 716	26 408	29 207	17 819	11 065	1 024	9.3	349	12.6	215	11.2	82	7.1	236	7.9	
Henderson city -----	16 427	38 802	41 725	25 213	64 195	4 555	7.1	1 558	8.7	973	7.7	529	10.2	886	5.0	
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	13 485	26 918	31 784	16 644	185 214	25 658	13.9	8 497	19.0	5 341	17.8	2 616	12.4	4 765	10.2	
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	8 124	22 954	23 656	15 231	44 549	9 938	22.3	4 598	30.2	2 934	28.0	384	13.7	2 074	19.8	
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	17 143	28 098	34 931	19 858	123 454	12 558	10.2	2 366	11.7	1 535	10.9	1 305	8.3	1 961	6.3	
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	20 118	40 714	44 688	29 673	46 774	1 791	3.8	313	2.9	161	2.0	314	7.2	394	3.0	
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	12 971	30 365	32 943	20 631	82 955	8 360	10.1	2 860	13.2	1 932	13.2	709	8.1	1 694	7.5	
Winchester CDP -----	18 998	26 485	32 091	19 170	23 098	2 295	9.9	388	12.9	258	11.7	299	6.4	362	5.9	
District 2 -----	15 592	32 413	37 251	21 311	585 650	52 359	8.9	15 230	10.4	9 356	9.3	5 568	9.4	10 064	6.4	
COUNTY																
Churchill County -----	12 611	29 007	33 043	16 875	17 457	1 920	11.0	522	10.4	313	8.9	407	18.5	415	8.7	
Clark County (pt.) -----	16 272	36 136	39 271	26 421	136 084	9 436	6.9	3 129	8.7	1 916	7.9	611	5.4	1 858	4.9	
Douglas County -----	17 620	35 209	38 200	23 529	27 299	1 848	6.8	577	8.3	429	8.7	225	6.8	453	5.7	
Elko County -----	14 050	33 715	38 900	19 767	32 814	3 089	9.4	1 107	10.7	654	9.2	230	11.9	623	7.1	
Esmeralda County -----	12 776	25 577	30 764	18 672	1 325	206	15.5	52	17.6	32	14.7	42	28.4	36	10.3	
Eureka County -----	14 474	31 047	36 190	20 139	1 527	157	10.3	44	10.6	24	8.4	21	16.4	29	7.4	
Humboldt County -----	13 544	33 269	37 027	22 618	12 566	1 294	10.3	472	12.6	344	12.8	125	13.3	245	7.4	
Lander County -----	13 167	33 988	37 515	21 328	6 230	668	10.7	219	10.5	146	9.8	77	21.4	160	9.8	
Lincoln County -----	9 074	20 872	26 892	9 440	3 446	495	14.4	172	15.2	125	15.1	102	17.1	126	12.9	
Lyon County -----	11 704	25 065	28 745	15 735	19 699	2 381	12.1	773	15.1	489	13.5	422	14.2	500	8.8	
Mineral County -----	11 785	26 278	32 484	13 157	6 305	804	12.8	200	11.8	90	7.8	157	18.8	203	11.8	
Nye County -----	15 454	30 211	34 196	19 066	17 460	1 840	10.5	483	11.6	348	11.8	278	13.3	394	8.4	
Parshing County -----	11 488	27 519	31 267	13 482	4 292	560	13.0	183	13.8	108	12.0	102	21.2	131	11.5	
Storey County -----	15 623	32 457	36 853	20 924	2 521	240	9.5	35	6.2	22	5.5	46	17.5	53	7.7	
Washoe County -----	16 365	31 891	38 225	20 998	250 157	23 457	9.4	6 089	10.8	3 628	9.5	2 187	8.7	4 064	6.3	
White Pine County -----	12 317	27 427	33 586	12 770	8 508	924	10.9	344	13.8	242	13.4	161	16.9	170	7.3	
Carson City -----	15 131	31 570	36 778	19 034	37 960	3 040	8.0	829	9.4	446	7.4	375	6.5	604	5.6	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Boulder City city -----	17 231	34 255	40 414	18 948	12 297	797	6.5	265	10.2	206	10.1	114	4.2	171	4.5	
Carson City -----	15 131	31 570	36 778	19 034	37 960	3 040	8.0	829	9.4	446	7.4	375	6.5	604	5.6	
Elko city -----	15 734	35 249	41 008	21 869	14 694	1 127	7.7	407	9.4	189	6.6	124	11.5	183	4.7	
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	18 189	40 594	43 377	31 360	68 403	3 426	5.0	997	5.9	596	5.5	180	3.7	641	3.3	
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	16 911	47 083	46 667	31 111	2 383	127	5.3	29	4.7	9	2.2	5	4.9	16	2.2	
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	43 266	43 750	—	43 750	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reno city -----	16 091	28 388	36 200	19 802	130 984	15 085	11.5	3 635	13.7	1 999	11.7	1 342	8.9	2 444	7.6	
Sparks city -----	14 453	32 420	38 122	22 327	52 690	3 797	7.2	1 063	8.1	653	7.3	480	10.3	671	4.8	
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	32 314	36 144	49 355	30 755	4 679	486	10.4	58	8.8	14	3.5	10	3.5	83	6.6	
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	9 880	25 156	26 526	19 504	11 704	1 263	10.8	546	14.5	277	11.3	27	6.8	255	8.3	
Sun Valley CDP -----	11 139	28 728	29 409	21 627	11 329	1 106	9.8	369	12.3	258	12.8	80	9.1	222	7.3	

Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														
		Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined				
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Persons 5 to 17 years	
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Percent unem- ployed				Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
District 1-----	601 042	890	296	58	31	3 341	71.1	9.6	4 120	2 965	10.1	11 807	5 239	17.9	877	23.1
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																
All areas-----	86	21	—	—	—	34	52.9	—	38	30	16.7	6 750	71	29.6	24	29.2
Las Vegas Colony, NV (pt.)-----	86	21	—	—	—	34	52.9	—	38	30	16.7	6 750	71	29.6	24	29.2
District 2-----	600 791	3 123	922	152	82	8 528	69.3	7.4	10 799	7 251	14.4	9 110	14 552	26.3	3 092	29.6
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>																
All areas-----	7 140	1 483	389	78	40	2 960	62.4	3.3	3 774	2 224	18.8	6 137	5 759	39.1	1 535	42.0
Carson Colony, NV-----	265	61	19	4	2	130	61.5	1.5	173	116	13.8	7 830	248	35.5	64	42.2
Oresslerville Colony, NV-----	153	20	7	6	4	80	71.3	—	94	58	20.7	7 878	141	24.1	21	—
Ouck Valley Reservation, IO—NV (pt.)-----	908	220	47	6	1	425	64.0	7.1	525	297	26.6	6 643	802	36.5	217	33.2
Ouckwater Reservation, NV-----	151	34	2	—	—	83	63.9	—	90	48	10.4	6 717	136	25.7	32	25.0
Ely Colony, NV-----	85	52	16	—	—	27	100.0	—	43	28	25.0	4 819	79	30.4	48	37.5
Fallon Colony, NV-----	162	34	13	4	2	54	63.0	—	86	53	34.0	4 489	143	45.5	39	23.1
Fallon Reservation, NV-----	369	64	11	5	2	212	74.5	.9	234	122	18.9	6 436	336	33.3	89	34.8
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV—OR (pt.)-----	399	102	32	6	6	180	41.1	2.8	248	114	36.8	3 010	380	70.0	102	72.5
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ—CA—NV (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goshute Reservation, NV—UT (pt.)-----	34	8	2	2	2	13	46.2	—	18	14	21.4	2 698	34	76.5	10	50.0
Las Vegas Colony, NV (pt.)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lovelock Colony, NV-----	92	30	5	—	—	39	61.5	—	50	31	41.9	5 422	78	30.8	33	27.3
Moapa River Reservation, NV-----	377	54	13	3	3	78	60.3	2.6	105	55	12.7	5 653	177	58.8	61	73.8
Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV-----	1 358	275	58	10	6	463	68.0	4.3	577	309	16.5	5 366	959	44.3	284	44.0
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV-----	242	73	17	5	—	108	48.1	3.7	157	112	10.7	6 461	242	39.3	71	56.3
Summit Lake Reservation, NV-----	8	2	—	—	—	6	50.0	—	6	6	—	14 550	8	—	2	—
Te-Moak Reservation and Trust Lands, NV-----	950	208	77	13	4	451	64.5	2.2	580	372	16.1	6 768	853	36.3	217	45.2
Walker River Reservation, NV-----	811	119	38	5	3	329	65.3	6.4	401	242	16.5	6 315	599	31.7	130	30.8
Washoe Reservation, NV-----	146	5	2	—	—	33	54.5	—	49	33	9.1	5 870	58	8.6	6	—
Winnemucca Colony, NV-----	54	6	—	—	—	30	—	—	48	39	—	11 636	54	11.1	—	—
Yenington Reservation and Trust Londs, NV-----	470	86	24	7	5	170	59.4	1.8	226	143	16.1	6 918	344	33.4	89	38.2
Yomba Reservation, NV-----	106	30	6	2	—	49	40.8	—	64	32	12.5	5 411	88	42.0	20	50.0



Table 24. **Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District			
	The State	District 1	District 2
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units.....	<b>255 490</b>	<b>118 148</b>	<b>137 342</b>
1, detached.....	180 518	86 300	94 218
1, attached.....	13 977	8 749	5 228
2.....	810	381	429
3 or 4.....	3 001	1 610	1 391
5 to 9.....	1 886	1 026	860
10 to 19.....	1 145	735	410
20 to 49.....	622	409	213
50 or more.....	721	427	294
Mobile home or trailer.....	51 352	17 769	33 583
Other.....	1 458	742	716
Renter-occupied housing units.....	<b>210 807</b>	<b>118 091</b>	<b>92 716</b>
1, detached.....	38 318	16 368	21 950
1, attached.....	9 564	4 414	5 150
2.....	8 382	3 648	4 734
3 or 4.....	33 496	22 608	10 888
5 to 9.....	32 417	19 011	13 406
10 to 19.....	28 169	16 713	11 456
20 to 49.....	20 706	13 581	7 125
50 or more.....	25 231	18 034	7 197
Mobile home or trailer.....	12 014	2 664	9 350
Other.....	2 510	1 050	1 460
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
All housing units.....	<b>518 858</b>	<b>257 917</b>	<b>260 941</b>
1989 to March 1990.....	42 729	18 730	23 999
1985 to 1988.....	82 864	37 717	45 147
1980 to 1984.....	82 573	43 616	38 957
1970 to 1979.....	158 366	81 186	77 180
1960 to 1969.....	82 533	49 702	32 831
1950 to 1959.....	38 749	20 184	18 565
1940 to 1949.....	15 903	5 350	10 553
1939 or earlier.....	15 141	1 432	13 709
Median.....	1977	1976	1977
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
All housing units.....	<b>518 858</b>	<b>257 917</b>	<b>260 941</b>
No bedroom.....	23 809	13 938	9 871
1 bedroom.....	89 053	50 770	38 283
2 bedrooms.....	170 155	85 223	84 932
3 bedrooms.....	171 105	75 235	95 870
4 bedrooms.....	56 089	28 946	27 143
5 or more bedrooms.....	8 647	3 805	4 842
Owner-occupied housing units.....	<b>255 490</b>	<b>118 148</b>	<b>137 342</b>
No bedroom.....	1 847	838	1 009
1 bedroom.....	13 913	6 673	7 240
2 bedrooms.....	62 776	28 081	34 695
3 bedrooms.....	123 240	54 761	68 479
4 bedrooms.....	46 505	24 470	22 035
5 or more bedrooms.....	7 209	3 325	3 884
Renter-occupied housing units.....	<b>210 807</b>	<b>118 091</b>	<b>92 716</b>
No bedroom.....	18 587	11 366	7 221
1 bedroom.....	63 258	37 979	25 279
2 bedrooms.....	86 768	48 415	38 353
3 bedrooms.....	34 803	16 500	18 303
4 bedrooms.....	6 577	3 519	3 058
5 or more bedrooms.....	814	312	502

Table 25. **Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>			
All housing units.....	518 858	257 917	260 941
Complete plumbing facilities.....	516 156	257 021	259 135
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	2 702	896	1 806
Owner-occupied housing units.....	255 490	118 148	137 342
Complete plumbing facilities.....	254 617	117 854	136 763
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	873	294	579
Renter-occupied housing units.....	210 807	118 091	92 716
Complete plumbing facilities.....	209 787	117 617	92 170
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	1 020	474	546
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>			
All housing units.....	518 858	257 917	260 941
Public system or private company.....	479 732	254 404	225 328
Individual drilled well.....	35 060	3 202	31 858
Individual dug well.....	1 755	175	1 580
Some other source.....	2 311	136	2 175
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>			
All housing units.....	518 858	257 917	260 941
Public sewer.....	456 107	250 910	205 197
Septic tank or cesspool.....	60 508	6 457	54 051
Other means.....	2 243	550	1 693
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>			
All housing units.....	518 858	257 917	260 941
Complete kitchen facilities.....	513 870	255 890	257 980
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	4 988	2 027	2 961
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Occupied housing units.....	466 297	236 239	230 058
Utility gas.....	222 229	101 918	120 311
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	28 058	3 118	24 940
Electricity.....	183 376	129 536	53 840
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	17 166	205	16 961
Coal or coke.....	273	9	264
Wood.....	12 314	755	11 559
Solar energy.....	652	146	506
Other fuel.....	1 217	97	1 120
No fuel used.....	1 012	455	557
<b>TELEPHONE IN UNIT</b>			
Occupied housing units.....	466 297	236 239	230 058
Telephone in unit.....	441 179	225 398	215 781
No telephone in unit.....	25 118	10 841	14 277
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units.....	255 490	118 148	137 342
None.....	6 636	3 268	3 368
1.....	69 451	35 577	33 874
2.....	113 632	51 435	62 197
3 or more.....	65 771	27 868	37 903
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.0	2.1
Renter-occupied housing units.....	210 807	118 091	92 716
None.....	29 626	19 270	10 356
1.....	105 002	61 251	43 751
2.....	60 652	30 590	30 062
3 or more.....	15 527	6 980	8 547
Vehicles per household.....	1.3	1.2	1.4
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units.....	255 490	118 148	137 342
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	873	294	579
1.00 or less.....	764	266	498
1.01 or more.....	109	28	81
Renter-occupied housing units.....	210 807	118 091	92 716
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	1 020	474	546
1.00 or less.....	790	343	447
1.01 or more.....	230	131	99
<b>HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER</b>			
Occupied housing units.....	84 692	44 473	40 219
Owner-occupied housing units.....	56 701	26 796	29 905
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	403	187	216
No telephone in unit.....	3 532	1 790	1 742
No vehicle available.....	13 063	7 828	5 235

Table 26. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2
Occupied housing units .....	466 297	236 239	230 058
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	255 490	118 148	137 342
1 person .....	49 026	23 048	25 978
2 persons .....	97 533	43 970	53 563
3 persons .....	45 295	21 600	23 695
4 persons .....	36 826	16 528	20 298
5 persons .....	16 246	7 539	8 707
6 persons .....	6 192	3 205	2 987
7 or more persons .....	4 372	2 258	2 114
Median .....	2.31	2.32	2.30
Renter-occupied housing units .....	210 807	118 091	92 716
1 person .....	70 710	40 744	29 966
2 persons .....	66 386	37 388	28 998
3 persons .....	32 238	17 427	14 811
4 persons .....	22 935	12 096	10 839
5 persons .....	10 772	5 698	5 074
6 persons .....	4 513	2 764	1 749
7 or more persons .....	3 253	1 974	1 279
Median .....	2.02	1.99	2.07
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	255 490	118 148	137 342
1989 to March 1990 .....	46 877	19 700	27 177
1985 to 1988 .....	84 699	37 504	47 195
1980 to 1984 .....	41 286	19 190	22 096
1970 to 1979 .....	54 099	27 837	26 262
1960 to 1969 .....	19 259	10 440	8 619
1959 or earlier .....	9 270	3 477	5 793
Renter-occupied housing units .....	210 807	118 091	92 716
1989 to March 1990 .....	117 526	64 714	52 812
1985 to 1988 .....	68 220	38 936	29 284
1980 to 1984 .....	16 289	9 556	6 733
1970 to 1979 .....	6 847	3 913	2 934
1960 to 1969 .....	1 302	733	569
1959 or earlier .....	623	239	384
<b>AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	255 490	118 148	137 342
Under 25 years .....	3 884	1 623	2 261
25 to 34 years .....	39 053	16 590	22 463
35 to 44 years .....	60 034	26 717	33 317
45 to 54 years .....	50 739	23 978	26 761
55 to 64 years .....	45 079	22 444	22 635
65 to 74 years .....	38 581	18 947	19 634
75 years and over .....	18 120	7 849	10 271
Renter-occupied housing units .....	210 807	118 091	92 716
Under 25 years .....	24 587	12 571	12 016
25 to 34 years .....	63 977	34 272	29 705
35 to 44 years .....	45 767	25 192	20 575
45 to 54 years .....	27 715	16 023	11 692
55 to 64 years .....	20 770	12 356	8 414
65 to 74 years .....	18 034	11 557	6 477
75 years and over .....	9 957	6 120	3 837
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>			
Condominium housing units .....	38 306	21 753	16 553
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	16 103	9 820	6 283
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	15 167	8 429	6 738
Vacant condominium housing units .....	7 036	3 504	3 532
<b>MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	47 578	47 999	47 215
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	26 953	25 939	28 244
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	209 175	117 891	91 284
Less than \$100 .....	1 468	784	684
\$100 to \$199 .....	6 944	4 012	2 932
\$200 to \$299 .....	11 502	5 964	5 538
\$300 to \$399 .....	28 962	16 568	12 394
\$400 to \$499 .....	48 451	29 439	19 012
\$500 to \$599 .....	44 435	25 637	18 798
\$600 to \$749 .....	38 938	22 319	16 619
\$750 to \$999 .....	17 056	8 725	8 331
\$1,000 or more .....	5 876	2 859	3 017
No cash rent .....	5 543	1 584	3 959
Median (dollars) .....	509	505	515
Mean (dollars) .....	529	523	536



Table 27. **Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	185 935	92 885	93 050
With a mortgage.....	151 185	79 544	71 641
Less than \$200.....	820	225	595
\$200 to \$299.....	3 778	2 516	1 262
\$300 to \$399.....	8 148	4 956	3 192
\$400 to \$499.....	9 955	6 296	3 659
\$500 to \$599.....	11 669	7 085	4 584
\$600 to \$799.....	34 385	20 281	14 104
\$800 to \$999.....	37 939	19 290	18 649
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	34 209	14 692	19 517
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	6 440	2 584	3 856
\$2,000 or more.....	3 842	1 619	2 223
Median (dollars).....	833	786	888
Mean (dollars).....	895	840	956
Not mortgaged.....	34 750	13 341	21 409
Less than \$100.....	1 569	440	1 129
\$100 to \$199.....	15 147	5 942	9 205
\$200 to \$299.....	11 482	4 507	6 975
\$300 to \$399.....	3 885	1 442	2 443
\$400 or more.....	2 667	1 010	1 657
Median (dollars).....	204	205	204
Mean (dollars).....	231	232	231
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	185 935	92 885	93 050
Less than \$20,000.....	28 068	14 024	14 044
Less than 20 percent.....	6 745	2 439	4 306
20 to 24 percent.....	2 346	960	1 386
25 to 29 percent.....	1 856	943	913
30 to 34 percent.....	1 679	907	772
35 percent or more.....	14 229	8 288	5 941
Not computed.....	1 213	487	726
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	30.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	39 665	21 420	18 245
Less than 20 percent.....	13 611	6 591	7 020
20 to 24 percent.....	3 857	2 446	1 411
25 to 29 percent.....	5 263	3 316	1 947
30 to 34 percent.....	5 489	3 114	2 375
35 percent or more.....	11 445	5 953	5 492
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	27.2	27.5	26.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	44 234	22 132	22 102
Less than 20 percent.....	17 280	8 913	8 367
20 to 24 percent.....	10 737	5 904	4 833
25 to 29 percent.....	8 913	4 304	4 609
30 to 34 percent.....	4 326	1 807	2 519
35 percent or more.....	2 978	1 204	1 774
Not computed.....	—	—	—
Median.....	22.3	21.8	22.8
\$50,000 or more.....	73 968	35 309	38 659
Less than 20 percent.....	53 027	26 851	26 176
20 to 24 percent.....	12 650	5 302	7 348
25 to 29 percent.....	5 310	2 030	3 280
30 to 34 percent.....	1 666	664	1 002
35 percent or more.....	1 225	422	803
Not computed.....	90	40	50
Median.....	13.9	13.1	14.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	209 175	117 891	91 284
Less than \$10,000.....	36 198	22 584	13 614
Less than 20 percent.....	1 002	588	414
20 to 24 percent.....	796	440	356
25 to 29 percent.....	1 802	1 078	724
30 to 34 percent.....	1 376	933	443
35 percent or more.....	26 728	17 070	9 658
Not computed.....	4 494	2 475	2 019
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	51 950	30 180	21 770
Less than 20 percent.....	2 238	1 056	1 182
20 to 24 percent.....	3 499	1 822	1 677
25 to 29 percent.....	6 679	3 867	2 812
30 to 34 percent.....	8 317	4 891	3 426
35 percent or more.....	29 794	18 177	11 617
Not computed.....	1 423	367	1 056
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	65 960	36 267	29 693
Less than 20 percent.....	15 793	8 662	7 131
20 to 24 percent.....	17 865	10 113	7 752
25 to 29 percent.....	15 353	8 597	6 756
30 to 34 percent.....	8 299	4 704	3 595
35 percent or more.....	7 154	3 848	3 306
Not computed.....	1 496	343	1 153
Median.....	24.6	24.6	24.6
\$35,000 or more.....	55 067	28 860	26 207
Less than 20 percent.....	40 162	21 408	18 754
20 to 24 percent.....	9 499	4 973	4 526
25 to 29 percent.....	2 907	1 435	1 472
30 to 34 percent.....	879	465	414
35 percent or more.....	464	267	197
Not computed.....	1 156	312	844
Median.....	13.4	13.3	13.5

**Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Nevada					District 1	
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
<b>TENURE</b>							
Occupied housing units .....	408 873	25 909	7 002	10 209	34 472	197 846	21 275
Owner-occupied housing units .....	233 501	8 471	3 648	5 037	13 774	104 507	6 994
Renter-occupied housing units .....	175 372	17 438	3 354	5 172	20 698	93 339	14 281
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	167 937	7 731	2 377	4 384	10 508	80 890	6 445
With a mortgage .....	135 573	6 736	1 850	3 994	9 050	68 872	5 634
Less than \$300 .....	3 566	255	608	57	282	2 354	241
\$300 to \$499 .....	15 578	1 494	351	318	1 220	9 327	1 323
\$500 to \$699 .....	23 152	1 476	261	718	1 980	13 566	1 291
\$700 to \$999 .....	51 845	2 306	420	1 820	3 711	26 500	1 892
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	31 647	1 082	175	814	1 547	13 193	785
\$1,500 or more .....	9 785	123	35	267	310	3 932	102
Not mortgaged .....	32 364	995	527	390	1 458	12 018	811
Less than \$100 .....	1 284	49	149	29	60	345	42
\$100 to \$199 .....	14 096	439	260	132	729	5 369	374
\$200 to \$299 .....	10 768	353	79	169	438	4 072	271
\$300 to \$399 .....	3 626	127	28	36	170	1 281	97
\$400 or more .....	2 590	27	11	24	61	951	27
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	173 927	17 391	3 312	5 152	20 477	93 165	14 255
Less than \$200 .....	5 745	1 904	433	84	668	2 834	1 739
\$200 to \$299 .....	9 202	1 019	325	340	1 254	4 384	886
\$300 to \$499 .....	62 175	6 551	1 102	2 657	9 879	34 944	5 551
\$500 to \$749 .....	71 650	6 382	925	1 599	6 740	39 649	5 063
\$750 to \$999 .....	15 117	1 064	260	221	1 119	7 483	737
\$1,000 or more .....	5 385	213	53	116	217	2 540	124
No cash rent .....	4 653	258	214	135	600	1 331	155
Median (dollars) .....	526	472	444	457	462	524	459
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Occupied housing units .....	408 873	25 909	7 002	10 209	34 472	197 846	21 275
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	1 457	115	95	78	282	520	86
No vehicle available .....	27 912	5 081	851	800	3 463	16 341	4 513

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2				
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	1 912	6 271	20 383	211 027	4 634	5 090	3 938	14 089
Owner-occupied housing units .....	819	3 000	7 592	128 994	1 477	2 829	2 037	6 182
Renter-occupied housing units .....	1 093	3 271	12 791	82 033	3 157	2 261	1 901	7 907
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	555	2 661	6 560	87 047	1 286	1 822	1 723	3 948
With a mortgage .....	527	2 438	5 841	66 701	1 102	1 323	1 556	3 209
Less than \$300 .....	32	22	223	1 212	14	576	35	59
\$300 to \$499 .....	91	225	894	6 251	171	260	93	326
\$500 to \$699 .....	131	466	1 459	9 586	185	130	252	521
\$700 to \$999 .....	201	1 213	2 391	25 345	414	219	607	1 320
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	63	386	769	18 454	297	112	428	778
\$1,500 or more .....	9	126	105	5 853	21	26	141	205
Not mortgaged .....	28	223	719	20 346	184	499	167	739
Less than \$100 .....	—	16	37	939	7	149	13	23
\$100 to \$199 .....	14	76	370	8 727	65	246	56	359
\$200 to \$299 .....	14	102	202	6 696	82	65	67	236
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	12	65	2 345	30	28	24	105
\$400 or more .....	—	17	45	1 639	—	11	7	16
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	1 093	3 271	12 715	80 762	3 136	2 219	1 881	7 762
Less than \$200 .....	38	20	416	2 911	165	395	64	252
\$200 to \$299 .....	80	242	725	4 818	133	245	98	529
\$300 to \$499 .....	449	1 636	6 494	27 231	1 000	653	1 021	3 385
\$500 to \$749 .....	386	1 106	4 164	32 001	1 319	539	493	2 576
\$750 to \$999 .....	111	141	684	7 634	327	149	80	435
\$1,000 or more .....	22	69	152	2 845	89	31	47	65
No cash rent .....	7	57	80	3 322	103	207	78	520
Median (dollars) .....	489	464	459	529	541	412	445	468
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	1 912	6 271	20 383	211 027	4 634	5 090	3 938	14 089
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	13	50	179	937	29	82	28	103
No vehicle available .....	251	472	2 171	11 571	568	600	328	1 293

Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
The State -----	518 858	40.1	2.9	21.8	12.5	7.4	.5	92.5	87.9	1.0
District 1 -----	257 917	38.8	.6	25.1	12.7	8.4	.3	98.6	97.3	.8
COUNTY										
Clark County (pt.) -----	257 917	38.8	.6	25.1	12.7	8.4	.3	98.6	97.3	.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
East Las Vegas CDP -----	4 846	43.9	.9	31.5	11.4	5.1	.9	98.8	98.9	.3
Henderson city -----	25 400	67.4	.3	13.1	18.0	6.3	.2	99.5	97.5	.3
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	78 967	29.0	1.1	29.0	11.7	4.8	.4	99.3	98.4	1.6
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	15 003	10.3	1.1	16.7	12.0	5.8	.7	99.6	98.9	.3
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	63 918	35.4	.2	34.9	10.4	14.9	.3	98.3	98.0	.8
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	19 272	55.9	—	9.8	23.1	10.7	.2	99.6	94.0	.1
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	32 786	54.7	.4	13.9	12.5	2.1	.3	97.4	96.2	.3
Winchester CDP -----	12 485	22.0	—	34.6	6.3	17.5	.3	99.0	99.9	—
District 2 -----	260 941	41.4	5.3	18.5	12.3	6.3	.7	86.4	78.6	1.1
COUNTY										
Churchill County -----	7 290	31.3	10.9	11.8	9.6	—	1.1	49.1	44.6	1.2
Clark County (pt.) -----	59 271	68.9	1.5	14.4	15.0	7.1	.3	92.5	86.0	.5
Oauglas County -----	14 121	43.6	3.8	6.6	13.2	7.3	.2	77.1	67.5	.9
Elko County -----	13 461	45.9	8.8	20.3	9.6	.7	1.1	84.8	70.3	1.7
Esmeralda County -----	966	32.7	21.8	37.2	2.8	.3	8.5	68.1	55.1	8.2
Eureka County -----	817	29.0	20.8	25.9	5.0	—	3.4	58.1	37.5	4.5
Humboldt County -----	5 044	29.8	9.9	16.4	9.0	—	2.0	63.9	57.9	2.6
Lander County -----	2 586	42.9	7.1	12.4	8.9	—	1.2	77.6	73.7	.9
Lincoln County -----	1 800	24.4	20.6	20.5	18.4	—	3.8	77.1	71.2	3.7
Lyon County -----	8 722	33.5	7.4	11.9	7.9	.1	.8	64.4	42.3	1.0
Mineral County -----	2 994	21.2	5.6	20.1	8.8	—	1.7	92.5	74.6	1.9
Nye County -----	8 073	49.1	7.1	23.3	5.7	1.8	2.0	51.3	42.5	2.3
Pershing County -----	1 908	31.1	18.8	24.8	6.6	—	1.2	76.7	50.9	.9
Storey County -----	1 085	38.8	26.2	11.6	10.0	1.1	1.1	57.7	54.0	.6
Washoe County -----	112 193	31.2	4.6	22.7	12.6	9.1	.5	92.5	86.2	1.1
White Pine County -----	3 982	17.3	32.5	18.8	11.2	—	2.4	75.8	74.3	2.5
Corson City -----	16 628	28.9	2.5	16.5	11.4	4.8	.1	92.9	87.1	.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Boulder City city -----	5 390	30.2	9.9	10.1	21.1	7.7	.1	99.9	99.5	.1
Corson City -----	16 628	28.9	2.5	16.5	11.4	4.8	.1	92.9	87.1	.9
Elko city -----	5 880	39.0	9.2	21.9	11.3	1.6	.3	99.1	98.9	.8
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	30 703	83.7	.1	13.2	15.8	8.6	.1	98.2	97.4	.2
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	834	67.6	.8	1.9	28.2	—	.6	85.3	16.9	.7
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	6	100.0	—	100.0	—	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
Reno city -----	61 384	29.3	6.2	30.5	9.7	10.3	.6	99.2	98.8	1.5
Sparks city -----	21 660	30.8	4.0	20.2	14.0	9.6	.2	99.6	99.3	.9
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	2 964	98.7	—	26.9	6.2	11.3	—	94.7	94.7	—
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	4 478	54.1	.2	20.7	7.9	4.7	.5	98.7	98.5	2.5
Sun Valley CDP -----	4 257	27.0	.7	7.3	6.2	.4	.4	97.5	98.5	.4



Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Battled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	466 297	47.7	6.0	39.3	3.7	3.3	7.8	37.4	54.8	5.4
District 1 -----	236 239	43.1	1.3	54.8	.1	.6	9.5	41.0	49.5	4.6
COUNTY										
Clark County (pt.) -----	236 239	43.1	1.3	54.8	.1	.6	9.5	41.0	49.5	4.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
East Las Vegas CDP -----	4 367	42.7	6.5	49.7	—	1.0	5.7	43.7	50.6	4.3
Henderson city -----	23 237	55.5	1.0	42.4	—	1.0	3.8	32.0	64.1	2.0
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	73 307	35.4	.9	62.9	.1	.7	14.2	39.2	46.6	6.8
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	13 738	40.1	2.6	56.1	.1	1.1	12.7	41.2	46.0	10.0
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	56 725	36.8	.8	61.9	.1	.3	10.6	47.0	42.4	3.9
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	17 987	67.6	.4	31.7	—	.3	3.1	33.5	63.4	.7
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	30 716	57.8	2.4	39.1	—	.6	4.3	39.9	55.8	2.9
Winchester CDP -----	11 343	35.7	1.9	61.9	.2	.3	10.0	51.3	38.6	3.6
District 2 -----	230 058	52.3	10.8	23.4	7.4	6.1	6.0	33.7	60.3	6.2
COUNTY										
Churchill County -----	6 666	54.7	18.3	4.4	11.5	11.1	6.0	27.8	66.2	5.8
Clark County (pt.) -----	50 786	46.6	3.1	48.8	.1	1.3	2.5	34.8	62.6	2.7
Douglas County -----	10 571	56.3	12.0	8.5	8.2	14.9	2.6	24.2	73.2	3.4
Elko County -----	11 777	39.8	22.2	24.4	5.0	8.6	6.0	32.9	61.2	16.6
Esmeralda County -----	588	.3	59.0	18.7	1.4	20.6	7.1	35.4	57.5	26.9
Eureka County -----	617	3.4	63.9	14.7	2.6	15.4	4.5	34.8	60.6	24.5
Humboldt County -----	4 538	52.9	13.8	19.4	6.6	7.4	6.6	28.6	64.8	10.9
Lander County -----	2 212	56.5	22.0	7.8	4.6	9.2	5.1	28.5	66.5	12.5
Lincoln County -----	1 325	—	10.3	58.6	5.1	26.0	8.8	30.0	61.1	12.5
Lyon County -----	7 680	45.5	28.7	4.9	7.1	13.7	4.1	29.7	66.2	12.1
Mineral County -----	2 529	2.2	62.3	6.8	3.9	24.8	6.8	32.3	60.9	13.1
Nye County -----	6 664	.6	51.8	36.1	2.3	9.2	3.8	32.8	63.4	14.1
Pershing County -----	1 614	30.8	35.7	6.9	9.5	17.1	7.0	29.6	63.4	18.8
Storey County -----	1 006	13.9	40.9	9.1	10.6	25.4	3.6	24.1	72.4	5.7
Washoe County -----	102 294	60.6	6.3	16.6	11.8	4.7	8.3	35.3	56.4	5.3
White Pine County -----	3 296	2.3	40.1	23.7	11.7	22.2	4.7	31.8	63.5	13.0
Carson City -----	15 895	77.8	1.8	12.8	4.2	3.4	5.9	36.2	57.9	3.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Boulder City city -----	4 998	47.0	1.9	50.3	—	.7	3.7	35.9	60.4	1.9
Carson City -----	15 895	77.8	1.8	12.8	4.2	3.4	5.9	36.2	57.9	3.7
Elko city -----	5 465	69.0	5.5	14.9	6.9	3.7	6.1	36.7	57.2	11.9
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	26 428	56.0	.7	43.1	—	.3	1.4	33.5	65.1	.7
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	787	51.2	3.6	41.7	—	3.6	1.9	16.6	81.4	1.5
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	6	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—	—
Reno city -----	57 286	61.0	2.6	20.6	12.9	2.8	11.4	41.2	47.3	6.6
Sparks city -----	20 561	75.0	2.9	16.8	3.5	1.9	6.7	35.6	57.7	4.1
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	2 295	22.1	.4	72.7	—	4.8	3.1	49.8	47.1	2.4
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	4 150	56.4	2.1	40.9	.6	—	6.1	44.0	49.9	8.1
Sun Valley CDP -----	4 048	82.2	5.5	4.4	3.6	4.2	3.5	30.0	66.5	3.2

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit —		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit —		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
The State -----	255 490	18.3	11.2	151 185	833	22.4	34 750	204	11.9	210 807	55.8	.9	509	26.8
District 1 -----	118 148	16.7	11.8	79 544	786	22.1	13 341	205	11.8	118 091	54.8	.8	505	27.7
COUNTY														
Clark County (pt.) -----	118 148	16.7	11.8	79 544	786	22.1	13 341	205	11.8	118 091	54.8	.8	505	27.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
East Los Vegas CDP -----	2 447	23.0	8.0	1 513	677	23.6	163	175	10.5	1 920	49.6	—	476	28.4
Henderson city -----	14 940	25.4	7.5	11 036	904	23.4	2 036	190	11.7	8 297	68.2	.4	616	25.6
Los Vegas city (pt.) -----	33 642	13.2	20.9	24 107	723	21.3	5 310	198	11.8	39 665	52.8	1.4	450	28.1
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	6 515	9.1	27.4	4 563	533	20.3	969	180	12.4	7 223	51.2	.5	426	27.7
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	22 651	16.9	5.4	15 439	835	21.9	2 217	249	12.1	34 074	53.6	.7	515	28.7
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	11 408	18.3	1.2	8 573	901	22.2	823	233	11.2	6 579	60.8	—	648	24.2
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	19 799	17.5	6.8	10 507	806	23.4	1 090	178	11.8	10 917	61.2	.3	536	27.3
Winchester CDP -----	4 915	12.8	17.6	2 622	692	20.8	468	223	11.6	6 428	44.9	.6	524	28.8
District 2 -----	137 342	19.8	10.6	71 641	888	22.6	21 409	204	11.9	92 716	57.0	1.0	515	25.6
COUNTY														
Churchill County -----	4 204	13.2	15.0	1 488	695	21.4	699	169	12.0	2 462	56.6	2.6	459	24.4
Clark County (pt.) -----	30 859	27.8	4.4	19 946	942	23.3	4 228	197	11.2	19 927	71.4	.2	583	25.2
Ogouglas County -----	7 301	19.0	6.4	4 033	844	22.6	1 583	213	11.8	3 270	50.7	1.7	621	26.3
Elko County -----	7 592	28.3	11.7	2 859	787	18.3	940	176	11.9	4 185	59.5	1.5	435	21.9
Esmeraldo County -----	355	31.3	10.1	13	730	18.6	53	128	12.7	233	65.2	—	351	16.8
Eureko County -----	421	27.6	12.8	18	600	15.0	60	153	13.6	196	54.1	—	424	14.3
Humboldt County -----	3 054	23.2	16.0	968	659	18.9	440	169	11.6	1 484	50.5	3.4	449	18.4
Lander County -----	1 555	30.0	6.2	231	632	15.6	160	200	14.7	657	64.4	1.1	374	18.8
Lincoln County -----	974	12.4	26.8	230	500	16.1	328	128	11.7	351	51.0	1.4	264	21.7
Lyon County -----	5 560	15.2	8.2	1 729	661	22.2	865	171	12.4	2 120	52.3	1.8	391	25.0
Mineral County -----	1 681	7.2	20.3	576	539	16.4	479	168	14.6	848	57.4	1.5	432	20.8
Nye County -----	4 677	27.7	4.7	660	716	17.9	512	157	11.8	1 987	62.9	.8	380	17.7
Pershing County -----	980	16.1	16.6	181	638	21.2	208	161	12.7	634	46.4	1.6	389	21.1
Storey County -----	734	21.3	8.2	343	831	23.2	118	197	11.9	272	37.1	4.0	441	27.8
Washoe County -----	55 421	15.5	13.4	32 719	940	23.4	8 174	242	12.2	46 873	51.9	1.2	509	26.6
White Pine County -----	2 392	15.8	29.7	799	507	14.1	898	171	14.3	904	63.4	2.9	387	21.2
Corson City -----	9 582	14.9	9.8	4 848	811	20.9	1 664	189	10.6	6 313	52.4	.3	480	27.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Boulder City city -----	3 701	12.5	10.9	1 705	926	22.9	906	181	11.0	1 297	51.6	1.4	581	26.7
Corson City -----	9 582	14.9	9.8	4 848	811	20.9	1 664	189	10.6	6 313	52.4	.3	480	27.4
Elko city -----	3 262	27.4	17.1	1 579	796	18.5	531	190	11.9	2 203	57.9	2.1	481	22.2
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	16 604	36.9	1.5	13 227	933	23.4	1 944	199	11.1	9 824	78.5	—	628	24.7
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	729	26.1	4.8	612	981	25.8	60	214	12.8	58	37.9	20.7	665	24.5
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	100.0	—	575	10.0
Reno city -----	24 495	15.8	18.1	14 257	929	23.3	4 561	242	12.2	32 791	52.0	1.2	492	26.9
Sparks city -----	11 135	12.7	15.1	8 036	890	22.9	1 449	207	12.8	9 426	51.9	1.2	537	26.5
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	819	20.6	—	602	1 695	22.6	208	400+	11.4	1 476	85.8	—	628	27.0
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	1 595	18.9	6.7	460	700	20.2	25	145	10.0	2 555	70.3	—	505	28.4
Sun Valley CDP -----	3 286	22.7	5.8	305	757	25.9	85	194	10.9	762	55.9	1.7	577	29.9

Table 32. **Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
							None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
District 1 -----	257 917	236 239	1 912	819	1 093	13	251	1 661	714	200	489
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	42	27	23	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
Los Vegas Colony, NV (pt.) -----	42	27	23	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
District 2 -----	260 941	230 058	5 090	2 829	2 261	82	600	4 490	366	141	412
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	2 760	2 358	1 921	1 303	618	38	267	1 654	300-	121	200-
Corson Colony, NV -----	101	86	79	66	13	2	9	70	300-	157	200-
Dresslerville Colony, NV -----	53	50	47	32	15	-	11	36	300-	111	350
Duck Valley Reservation, ID-NV (pt.) -----	353	295	269	191	78	7	33	236	300-	100-	200-
Duckwater Reservation, NV -----	57	47	43	34	9	2	5	38	300-	100-	200-
Ely Colony, NV -----	17	13	13	13	-	-	-	13	300-	100-	-
Fallon Colony, NV -----	53	45	42	17	25	-	15	27	300-	100-	200-
Fallon Reservation, NV -----	157	134	127	100	27	6	18	109	300-	100-	200-
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV-OR (pt.) -----	145	112	108	94	14	10	27	81	300-	100-	-
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ-CA-NV (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goshute Reservation, NV-UT (pt.) -----	12	8	8	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	200
Los Vegas Colony, NV (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lovelock Colony, NV -----	31	29	26	4	22	-	4	22	-	100	200-
Moapa River Reservation, NV -----	115	104	54	31	23	-	5	49	300	134	200-
Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV -----	594	517	304	192	112	7	43	261	300-	118	222
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV -----	52	52	52	44	8	-	11	41	300-	150	257
Summit Lake Reservation, NV -----	12	4	4	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Te-Moak Reservation and Trust Lands, NV -----	421	350	325	209	116	-	53	272	300-	100-	200-
Walker River Reservation, NV -----	305	261	211	165	46	-	15	196	300-	163	200-
Woshoe Reservation, NV -----	66	51	18	3	15	-	4	14	300-	100	200-
Winnemucca Colony, NV -----	22	22	22	22	-	-	-	22	-	150	-
Yerington Reservation and Trust Lands, NV -----	153	146	140	79	61	-	12	128	300-	131	200-
Yomba Reservation, NV -----	41	32	29	3	26	-	2	27	-	-	200



Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	1 201 833	13.3	49	30 859	31 163	35 635	36 039	20 207	20 619
District 1 -----	600 957	11.9	73	29 318	29 904	33 738	34 489	19 213	19 911
COUNTY									
Clark County (pt.) -----	600 957	11.9	73	29 318	29 904	33 738	34 489	19 213	19 911
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
East Las Vegas CDP -----	11 087	11.6	318	25 280	27 567	27 148	31 119	16 073	21 073
Henderson city -----	64 942	12.3	222	37 636	39 968	40 983	42 467	23 748	26 937
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	189 641	12.1	122	26 536	27 300	31 318	32 250	16 229	17 058
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	45 240	13.9	134	22 185	23 711	22 870	24 443	13 863	16 247
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	124 656	10.8	192	27 447	28 770	34 092	35 914	19 198	20 416
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	46 880	11.9	320	39 743	41 656	43 445	45 901	27 757	31 062
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	83 566	12.3	148	29 744	30 929	32 228	33 725	19 683	21 552
Winchester CDP -----	23 365	10.8	463	25 302	27 748	30 758	33 933	17 950	20 423
District 2 -----	600 876	14.7	66	32 203	32 662	36 994	37 509	21 026	21 596
COUNTY									
Churchill County -----	17 938	15.6	291	27 732	30 300	31 646	34 316	14 624	18 978
Clark County (pt.) -----	140 502	12.3	154	35 656	36 617	38 306	40 143	25 694	27 148
Douglas County -----	27 637	18.2	300	33 942	36 197	37 138	39 237	22 315	24 783
Elko County -----	33 530	20.8	196	32 687	34 743	37 874	39 927	17 829	21 118
Esmeraldo County -----	1 344	44.2	463	23 051	27 849	27 240	33 042	13 522	21 193
Eureka County -----	1 547	48.4	557	29 411	32 476	34 229	40 317	17 622	24 059
Humboldt County -----	12 844	20.3	285	32 003	34 686	36 031	38 253	20 400	25 328
Lander County -----	6 266	27.5	358	32 013	35 830	36 043	39 186	16 785	25 329
Lincoln County -----	3 775	26.0	372	19 069	22 562	24 280	29 879	7 939	10 792
Lyon County -----	20 001	21.9	216	24 114	26 002	27 680	29 811	14 582	16 761
Mineral County -----	6 475	18.7	338	25 064	27 492	30 170	35 186	12 099	14 418
Nye County -----	17 781	15.8	325	28 587	31 384	32 144	35 727	17 107	20 983
Pershing County -----	4 336	34.9	307	26 510	29 208	29 941	32 637	11 988	16 135
Storey County -----	2 526	36.7	502	30 986	34 623	34 500	40 264	16 583	23 378
Washoe County -----	254 667	12.3	119	31 533	32 248	37 652	38 798	20 579	21 416
White Pine County -----	9 264	17.9	368	26 184	29 340	31 693	35 979	10 839	15 862
Corson City -----	40 443	14.1	244	30 695	32 446	35 955	37 644	17 872	20 193
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Boulder City city -----	12 567	15.7	468	32 691	35 943	38 295	42 064	17 276	20 813
Corson City -----	40 443	14.1	244	30 695	32 446	35 955	37 644	17 872	20 193
Elko city -----	14 736	16.8	369	33 453	36 960	39 557	42 361	19 829	25 593
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	68 654	11.4	229	39 874	41 267	42 312	44 557	30 195	32 525
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	2 467	15.0	800	42 074	50 348	40 222	50 357	23 216	54 407
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	26	3.8	—	—	45 000	—	—	—	45 000
Reno city -----	133 850	11.7	170	27 800	28 975	35 538	36 862	19 242	20 307
Sparks city -----	53 367	12.3	186	31 779	33 298	36 896	39 472	21 071	23 522
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	4 846	9.7	1 952	32 211	40 734	37 391	55 606	26 922	33 252
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	11 796	11.9	256	23 961	26 171	25 192	27 916	18 105	21 285
Sun Valley CDP -----	11 391	11.1	301	27 409	30 056	27 815	30 951	18 736	25 841

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
<b>The State</b> -----	518 858	13.4	830	837	202	207	22.2	22.5	11.6	12.1	507	511	26.6	26.9
District 1 -----	257 734	11.9	781	792	200	209	21.9	22.3	11.3	12.3	502	507	27.5	28.0
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Clark County (pt.) -----	257 734	11.9	781	792	200	209	21.9	22.3	11.3	12.3	502	507	27.5	28.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
East Las Vegas CDP -----	4 846	11.4	645	707	152	198	21.9	25.4	6.6	14.4	453	500	26.7	30.1
Henderson city -----	25 400	12.4	889	919	183	198	22.9	23.8	10.5	12.8	607	626	24.8	26.5
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	78 884	12.2	713	732	193	203	20.9	21.7	11.1	12.5	446	455	27.6	28.5
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	15 018	14.3	515	552	172	188	19.2	21.2	10.8	14.0	419	432	26.7	28.6
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	63 916	10.9	821	850	240	262	21.3	22.5	10.8	13.3	511	519	28.1	29.2
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	19 268	11.9	881	919	215	250	21.6	22.9	9.4	12.9	636	657	23.3	25.1
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	32 769	12.2	794	816	166	190	22.8	23.9	10.2	13.3	530	543	26.5	28.1
Winchester CDP -----	12 485	10.8	644	751	204	242	18.9	22.5	9.0	14.1	515	534	27.5	30.0
District 2 -----	261 124	14.8	883	894	201	208	22.5	22.8	11.6	12.3	513	518	25.3	25.8
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Churchill County -----	7 290	15.7	662	732	154	184	20.3	22.5	10.3	13.8	441	476	23.0	26.1
Clark County (pt.) -----	59 454	12.5	932	952	190	204	22.9	23.6	10.5	12.0	577	589	24.7	25.8
Douglas County -----	14 121	17.5	825	863	202	224	22.0	23.2	10.7	12.9	602	640	25.3	27.3
Elko County -----	13 461	21.1	767	805	167	185	17.2	19.3	10.7	13.2	425	445	21.1	22.6
Esmeraldo County -----	966	44.4	639	796	110	145	9.1	24.7	9.5	16.0	299	377	14.5	19.2
Eureka County -----	817	48.5	440	732	134	175	9.0	31.5	10.7	16.6	401	446	11.9	16.8
Humboldt County -----	5 044	20.7	612	705	156	182	16.9	20.7	9.8	13.4	431	465	16.7	20.1
Lander County -----	2 586	25.2	594	672	176	222	12.6	18.5	11.4	18.0	362	387	16.5	21.3
Lincoln County -----	1 800	29.7	469	555	120	135	13.4	18.8	10.0	13.3	239	284	18.9	24.3
Lyon County -----	8 722	22.5	641	681	163	178	21.2	23.2	11.1	13.7	380	404	23.9	26.6
Mineral County -----	2 994	19.4	497	581	155	181	14.1	18.7	12.4	16.9	408	456	18.3	23.2
Nye County -----	8 073	16.0	654	754	141	172	15.3	20.4	9.8	13.7	363	397	16.1	19.3
Pershing County -----	1 908	35.1	598	678	151	171	18.6	23.0	10.7	14.7	372	408	18.9	23.3
Storey County -----	1 085	36.7	786	885	181	222	21.7	24.7	9.5	14.2	412	469	23.5	35.9
Washoe County -----	112 193	12.4	931	950	237	247	23.1	23.7	11.6	12.8	504	513	26.3	27.0
White Pine County -----	3 982	18.0	477	533	164	178	12.3	15.8	12.7	16.0	358	416	18.8	23.4
Corson City -----	16 628	13.4	790	830	183	196	20.1	21.8	9.5	11.7	468	492	26.1	28.7
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Boulder City city -----	5 390	16.2	889	960	168	193	21.4	24.5	9.6	12.4	559	602	24.9	28.5
Corson City -----	16 628	13.4	790	830	183	196	20.1	21.8	9.5	11.7	468	492	26.1	28.7
Elko city -----	5 817	16.4	769	818	178	204	16.8	20.2	10.0	13.9	456	504	21.2	23.2
Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	30 786	11.9	921	944	191	210	23.0	23.9	10.0	12.3	619	636	24.1	25.4
North Las Vegas city (pt.) -----	819	15.0	942	1 027	160	293	23.8	27.9	6.3	19.2	451	919	21.6	41.9
Paradise CDP (pt.) -----	8	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	20.0
Reno city -----	61 384	11.7	913	946	235	249	22.8	23.7	11.3	13.0	487	496	26.4	27.3
Sparks city -----	21 660	12.5	870	907	198	216	22.3	23.5	11.3	14.3	528	547	25.7	27.2
Spring Valley CDP (pt.) -----	2 968	10.4	1 430	2 074	382	584	17.8	26.4	7.6	15.2	612	644	24.7	29.2
Sunrise Manor CDP (pt.) -----	4 495	12.4	663	743	106	287	16.3	22.3	1.3	18.7	489	527	26.7	30.0
Sun Valley CDP -----	4 257	11.2	670	822	166	234	22.0	30.8	5.4	16.4	551	603	25.4	33.0

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds			
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 1 -----	600 957	11.9	257 734	11.9	190	636	791	115	285	456	532
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	80	41.3	26	38.5	1 456	—	—	—	—	—	—
Las Vegas Colony, NV (pt.) -----	80	41.3	26	38.5	1 456	—	—	—	—	—	—
District 2 -----	600 876	14.7	261 124	14.8	98	311	421	123	159	385	439
<b>AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND</b>											
All areas -----	7 093	41.2	2 634	42.0	131	183	214	111	131	162	193
Carson Colony, NV -----	248	40.7	86	38.4	625	128	299	128	185	52	232
Dresslerville Colony, NV -----	152	50.0	58	44.8	1 085	106	394	64	154	77	462
Duck Valley Reservation, ID—NV (pt.) -----	908	45.9	353	44.8	398	147	213	50	100	105	180
Duckwater Reservation, NV -----	135	54.1	65	49.2	746	97	414	50	151	65	414
Ely Colony, NV -----	59	32.2	19	36.8	601	49	252	—	200	—	—
Fallon Colony, NV -----	165	35.2	55	36.4	638	72	511	—	100	89	232
Fallon Reservation, NV -----	381	33.6	147	38.8	434	132	276	31	89	64	325
Fort McDermitt Reservation, NV—OR (pt.) -----	396	40.9	137	37.2	216	96	290	38	166	—	—
Fort Mojave Reservation and Trust Lands, AZ- CA—NV (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goshute Reservation, NV—UT (pt.) -----	23	56.5	10	50.0	342	—	—	—	—	66	267
<b>Las Vegas Colony, NV (pt.) -----</b>											
Lavelock Colony, NV -----	94	37.2	35	40.0	825	—	—	—	200	84	224
Maapa River Reservation, NV -----	375	41.6	112	34.8	835	—	500	105	164	88	445
Pyramid Lake Reservation, NV -----	1 388	41.9	580	44.8	255	171	244	93	140	186	257
Reno-Sparks Colony, NV -----	264	38.3	67	40.3	656	129	486	126	174	217	298
Summit Lake Reservation, NV -----	7	42.9	12	41.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Te-Moak Reservation and Trust Lands, NV -----	949	42.0	353	42.8	277	157	214	47	124	145	227
Walker River Reservation, NV -----	802	38.7	283	41.7	390	168	259	125	200	116	224
Woshoe Reservation, NV -----	157	30.6	73	32.9	709	—	300	—	200	60	268
Winnemucca Colony, NV -----	67	14.9	22	13.6	1 148	—	—	—	200	—	—
Yerington Reservation and Trust Lands, NV -----	428	41.6	131	45.8	870	152	299	110	153	133	212
Yomba Reservation, NV -----	95	56.8	36	47.2	1 815	—	—	—	—	100	301



# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

### CONTENTS

<b>Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>Alaska Native Village (ANV)</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>Alaska Native Village Statistical Area</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</b> .....	A-1
<b>American Indian Reservation</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>American Indian Reservation and Trust Land</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>American Samoa</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Area Measurement</b> .....	A-3
<b>Assessment District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Block</b> .....	A-3
<b>Block Group (BG)</b> .....	A-4
<b>Block Numbering Area (BNA)</b> ( <i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i> )	
<b>Borough</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i> )	
<b>Borough and Census Area (Alaska)</b> ( <i>See County</i> )	
<b>Boundary Changes</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Area (Alaska)</b> ( <i>See County</i> )	
<b>Census Block</b> ( <i>See Block</i> )	
<b>Census Code</b> ( <i>See Geographic Code</i> )	
<b>Census County Division (CCD)</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Census Designated Place (CDP)</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )	
<b>Census Division</b> ( <i>See Census Region and Census Division</i> )	
<b>Census Geographic Code</b> ( <i>See Geographic Code</i> )	
<b>Census Region and Census Division</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Subarea (Alaska)</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</b> .....	A-5
<b>Central City</b> ( <i>See Metropolitan Area</i> )	
<b>Central Place</b> ( <i>See Urbanized Area</i> )	
<b>City</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )	
<b>Congressional District (CD)</b> .....	A-6
<b>Consolidated City</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )	
<b>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)</b> ( <i>See Metropolitan Area</i> )	
<b>County</b> .....	A-6
<b>County Subdivision</b> .....	A-6
<b>Crews of Vessels</b> ( <i>See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i> )	
<b>Division</b> ( <i>See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Election District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i> )	
<b>Extended City</b> ( <i>See Urban and Rural</i> )	
<b>Farm</b> ( <i>See Urban and Rural</i> )	
<b>Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code</b> ( <i>See Geographic Code</i> )	
<b>Geographic Block Group</b> ( <i>See Block Group</i> )	
<b>Geographic Code</b> .....	A-7
<b>Geographic Presentation</b> .....	A-7
<b>Gore</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Grant</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Guam</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Hierarchical Presentation</b> ( <i>See Geographic Presentation</i> )	
<b>Historic Areas of Oklahoma</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area</i> )	
<b>Historical Counts</b> .....	A-8
<b>Incorporated Place</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )	
<b>Independent City</b> ( <i>See County</i> )	
<b>Internal Point</b> .....	A-8
<b>Inventory Presentation</b> ( <i>See Geographic Presentation</i> )	
<b>Land Area</b> ( <i>See Area Measurement</i> )	

<b>Latitude</b> ( <i>See Internal Point</i> )	
<b>Longitude</b> ( <i>See Internal Point</i> )	
<b>Magisterial District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Metropolitan Area (MA)</b> .....	A-8
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</b> ( <i>See Metropolitan Area</i> )	
<b>Minor Civil Division (MCD)</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Northern Mariana Islands</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Outlying Areas of the United States</b> .....	A-9
<b>Palau</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Parish (Louisiana)</b> ( <i>See County</i> )	
<b>Parish Governing Authority District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Place</b> .....	A-9
<b>Plantation</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Population or Housing Unit Density</b> .....	A-10
<b>Precinct</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see Voting District</i> )	
<b>Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)</b> ( <i>See Metropolitan Area</i> )	
<b>Puerto Rico</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Purchase</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Region</b> ( <i>See Census Region and Census Division</i> )	
<b>Rural</b> ( <i>See Urban and Rural</i> )	
<b>Selected States</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see State</i> )	
<b>State</b> .....	A-11
<b>Supervisors' District</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Tabulation Block Group</b> ( <i>See Block Group</i> )	
<b>TIGER</b> .....	A-11
<b>Town</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision, see Place</i> )	
<b>Township</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Tract</b> ( <i>See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</i> )	
<b>Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>Trust Land</b> ( <i>See American Indian and Alaska Native Area</i> )	
<b>United States</b> .....	A-11
<b>Unorganized Territory (unorg.)</b> ( <i>See County Subdivision</i> )	
<b>Urban and Rural</b> .....	A-11
<b>Urbanized Area (UA)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Village</b> ( <i>See Place</i> )	
<b>Virgin Islands</b> ( <i>See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State</i> )	
<b>Voting District (VTD)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Water Area</b> ( <i>See Area Measurement</i> )	
<b>ZIP Code®</b> .....	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

## AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were “split” in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix “Z” represents a “crews-of-vessels” entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG’s never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG’s generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG’s are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG’s are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED’s) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



*East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

*West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

## **West Region**

*Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

*Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

## **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

## **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

## **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

**Unorganized Territory (unorg.)**

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

**GEOGRAPHIC CODE**

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

**Census Code**

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

**Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code**

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

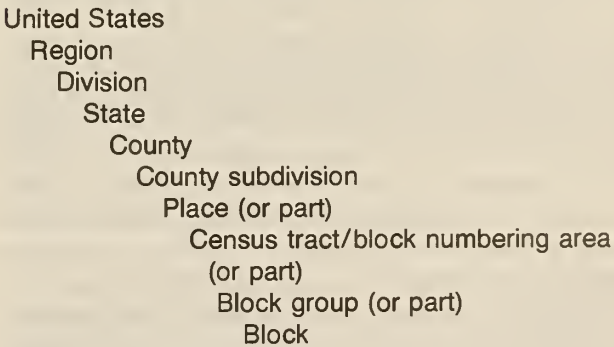
**United States Postal Service (USPS) Code**

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

**GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION**

**Hierarchical Presentation**

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



**Inventory Presentation**

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/



block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

## **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

## **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

## **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

**ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

### CONTENTS

#### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS ..... B-2

Ability to Speak English ( <i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i> )	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week ( <i>See Employment Status</i> )	
Age .....	B-2
American Indian Tribe ( <i>See Race</i> )	
Ancestry .....	B-2
Carpooling ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Children Ever Born ( <i>See Fertility</i> )	
Citizenship .....	B-4
Civilian Labor Force ( <i>See Employment Status</i> )	
Class of Worker ( <i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i> )	
Disability ( <i>See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status</i> )	
Earnings In 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Educational Attainment .....	B-4
Employment Status .....	B-5
Families ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Family Composition ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Family Income In 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Family Size ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Family Type ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Farm Population ( <i>See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics</i> )	
Fertility .....	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons ( <i>See Place of Birth</i> )	
Foster Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Group Quarters .....	B-7
Hispanic Origin .....	B-12
Household ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Household Income In 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Household Language ( <i>See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English</i> )	
Household Size ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Household Type and Relationship .....	B-13
Householder ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Income Deficit ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Income In 1989 .....	B-15
Income Type In 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker .....	B-19
Institutionalized Persons ( <i>See Group Quarters</i> )	
Journey to Work .....	B-21
Labor Force Status ( <i>See Employment Status</i> )	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English .....	B-23
Lingual Isolation ( <i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i> )	
Marital Status .....	B-25
Married Couples ( <i>See Marital Status</i> )	
Means of Transportation to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Migration ( <i>See Residence in 1985</i> )	
Mobility Limitation Status .....	B-26
Nativity ( <i>See Place of Birth</i> )	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters ( <i>See Group Quarters</i> )	
Occupation ( <i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i> )	
Own Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Per Capita Income ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Period of Military Service ( <i>See Veteran Status</i> )	
Persons in Family ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Persons in Households ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Place of Birth .....	B-26
Place of Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Poverty Status in 1989 .....	B-27
Presence of Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Private Vehicle Occupancy ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Race .....	B-28
Reference Week .....	B-31

Related Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Residence In 1985 .....	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status .....	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School .....	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status .....	B-34
Sex .....	B-34
Spanish Origin ( <i>See Hispanic Origin</i> )	
Stepfamily ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Subfamily ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Travel Time to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Type of School ( <i>See School Enrollment and Type of School</i> )	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked In 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> )	
Veteran Status .....	B-34
Weeks Worked In 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> )	
Work Disability Status .....	B-35
Work Status In 1989 .....	B-35
Worker ( <i>See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989</i> )	
Workers in Family In 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> )	
Year of Entry .....	B-36
Years of Military Service ( <i>See Veteran Status</i> )	
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS .....	B-36
Acreage .....	B-37
Age of Structure ( <i>See Year Structure Built</i> )	
Agricultural Sales .....	B-38
Bedrooms .....	B-38
Boarded-Up Status .....	B-38
Business on Property .....	B-38
Condominium Fee .....	B-39
Condominium Status .....	B-39
Congregate Housing ( <i>See Meals Included in Rent</i> )	
Contract Rent .....	B-39
Crop Sales ( <i>See Agricultural Sales</i> )	
Duration of Vacancy .....	B-40
Farm Residence .....	B-40
Gross Rent .....	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income In 1989 ..	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate ( <i>See Vacancy Status</i> )	
House Heating Fuel .....	B-41
Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> )	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood .....	B-41
Kitchen Facilities .....	B-41
Living Quarters .....	B-36
Meals Included In Rent .....	B-41
Mobile Home Costs .....	B-42
Months Vacant ( <i>See Duration of Vacancy</i> )	
Mortgage Payment .....	B-42
Mortgage Status .....	B-42
Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> )	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Tenure</i> )	
Persons In Unit .....	B-43
Persons Per Room .....	B-43
Plumbing Facilities .....	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989 .....	B-43
Real Estate Taxes .....	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate ( <i>See Vacancy Status</i> )	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Tenure</i> )	
Rooms .....	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment .....	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs .....	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 .....	B-45

#### DEFINITIONS OF SUBJECT CHARACTERISTICS



## CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal .....	B-45
Source of Water .....	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit .....	B-45
Tenure .....	B-46
Type of Structure (See Units in Structure) .....	
Units in Structure .....	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere .....	B-47
Utilities .....	B-47
Vacancy Status .....	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (See Living Quarters) .....	
Value .....	B-48
Vehicles Available .....	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit .....	B-49
Year Structure Built .....	B-49
<b>DERIVED MEASURES</b> .....	B-49
Interpolation .....	B-49
Mean .....	B-49
Median .....	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios .....	B-50
Quartile .....	B-50

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

#### *Presentation Based on Persons:*

**Single Ancestries Reported**—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

**Multiple Ancestries Reported**—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

**Ancestry Unclassified**—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

#### *Presentations Based on Responses:*

**Total Ancestries Reported**—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

**First Ancestry Reported**—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

**Second Ancestry Reported**—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

**Correctional Institutions**—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

**Prisons**—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for “private not-for-profit” employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category “employee of private employer” so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as “private not-for-profit,” rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on “Employment Status.” These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

**JOURNEY TO WORK**

**Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as “in area of residence” and “outside area of residence.” The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, “in area of residence” refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while “outside area of residence” refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, “in noncontiguous State or abroad,” includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as “inside MSA/PMSA” or “outside MSA/PMSA.” Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

**Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”) Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, “Car, truck, or van,” includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, “Public transportation,” includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, “Other means,” includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, “Other means,” may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

**Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was “Car, truck, or van.” (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, “Drove alone,” includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, “Carpooled,” includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

**Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

**Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark “Yes” in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark “Yes” if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on “Ability to Speak English.”)

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

**Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

**POVERTY STATUS IN 1989**

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

**Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined**—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

**Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level**—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

**Current Population Survey**—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years. ....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over. ....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons. ....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. ...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over. ....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons. ....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons. ....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons. ....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons. ....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons. ....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons. ....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons. ....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are included as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

### **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is



computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data .....	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data .....	C-9
Errors in the Data .....	C-2
Estimation Procedure .....	C-5
Sample Design .....	C-1

### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

### ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

### PERSONS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

#### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

## STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

## STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

## STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

## STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

## Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
Less than \$100
\$100 to \$199
\$200 to \$299
\$300 to \$399
\$400 to \$499
\$500 to \$599
\$600 to \$749
\$750 to \$999
\$1,000 or more
No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Vacant Housing Units
Vacant for rent
Vacant for sale
Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

**EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as “Don’t know” or “NA” were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.



**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Nevada  
[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.7	0.9	0.9
Place of birth.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.5
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Family type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.6
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.6
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.4
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her “usual residence” in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person’s legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person’s legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy’s homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990

# U.S. Census

# Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4



## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 40	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1949	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1981
<input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 80
<input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 90
<input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 20
<input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 30
<input type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 40
<input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 50
<input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 60
<input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 70	<input type="radio"/> 70
<input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 80	<input type="radio"/> 80
<input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 90	<input type="radio"/> 90

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "Mexican-Am." refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following -</b> | <b>Do not enter -</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following -</b> | <b>Do not enter -</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.



# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

---

**Para personas de habla hispana -**

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**



<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
0	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1	1	1	1	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2	2	2	2	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
3	3	3	3	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
4	4	4	4	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
5	5	5	5	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
6	6	6	6	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
7	7	7	7	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
8	8	8	8	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
9	9	9	9	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1	8	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
9	1	0	1	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
2	0	2	0	2	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
3	0	3	0	3	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
4	0	4	0	4	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
5	0	5	0	5	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
6	0	6	0	6	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
7	0	7	0	7	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
8	0	8	0	8	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
9	0	9	0	9	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
0	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1	1	1	1	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
2	2	2	2	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
3	3	3	3	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
4	4	4	4	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
5	5	5	5	5																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
6	6	6	6	6																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
7	7	7	7	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
8	8	8	8	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
9	9	9	9	9																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
1	8	0	0	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
9	1	0	1	0	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
2	0	2	0	2	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
3	0	3	0	3	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
4	0	4	0	4	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
5	0	5	0	5	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
6	0	6	0	6	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
7	0	7	0	7	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
8	0	8	0	8	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
9	0	9	0	9	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes</b>, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a–H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a–H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD	
Last name		<b>H1a.</b> Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No	
First name Middle initial			
<b>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative		<b>If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —</b> <b>H5a.</b> Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <b>b.</b> Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative			
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<b>Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —</b> <b>H6.</b> What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)			
<b>a.</b> Age <b>b.</b> Year of birth 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		<b>H2.</b> Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other	
<b>H3.</b> How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		<b>Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —</b> <b>H7a.</b> What is the monthly rent? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more	
<b>H4.</b> Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?		<b>b.</b> Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
FOR CENSUS USE			
<b>A. Total persons</b> 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9		<b>B. Type of unit</b> Occupied Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere <b>C1. Vacancy status</b> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant <b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<b>D. Months vacant</b> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		<b>E. Complete after</b> <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> <b>F. Cov.</b> <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<b>G. DO ID</b> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)			



<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which <b>FUEL</b> is used <b>MOST</b> for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span></p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used         </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span></p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used         </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span></p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge         </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">.00</span></p> <p>Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used         </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0



PERSON 1		PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS	
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____ 8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <input type="text"/> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <input type="text"/> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <input type="text"/> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <input type="text"/> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <input type="text"/> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <input type="text"/> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		21b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <input type="text"/> Hours	
16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <input type="text"/> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <input type="text"/> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <input type="text"/> e. State <input type="text"/> f. ZIP Code <input type="text"/>	
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <input type="text"/> Years			



**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab    ☐ Skip to 28

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

a.m.  
 p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28    Skip to 32

**28. Industry or Employer**

**a. For whom did this person work?** If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?** Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

**29. Occupation**

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

**30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle**

☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?** Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

**32. INCOME IN 1989 —** Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

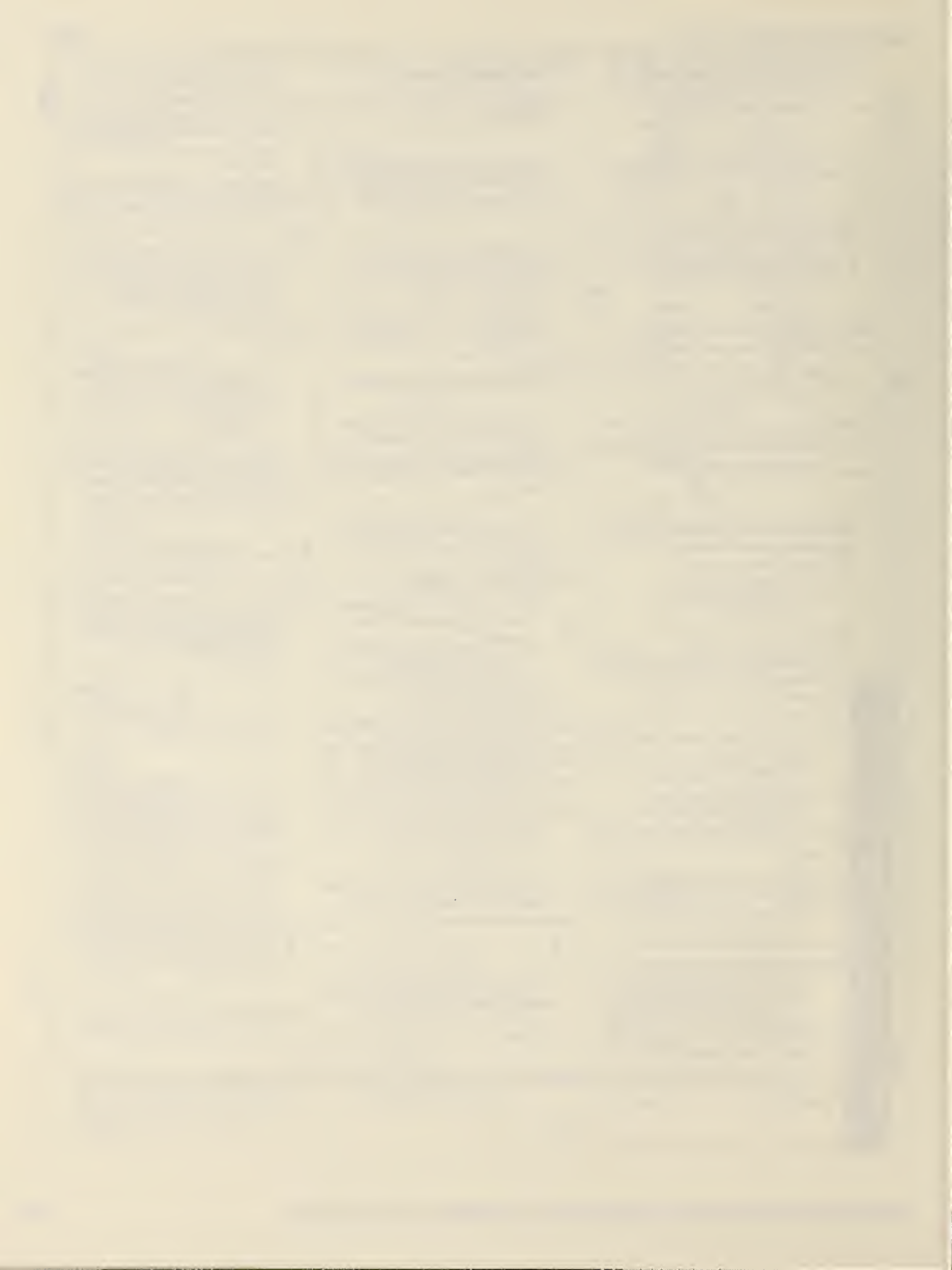
☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**33. What was this person's total income in 1989?** Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR ☐ \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

## User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



**Regional Office Contacts—**

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

**Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office**

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

**Other Sources of Products and Services**

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

**OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES**

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT	
Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

---

SAMPLE COMPONENT	
Population	Housing
<i>Social characteristics:</i>	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
<i>Economic characteristics:</i>	Farm residence
Labor force	Shelter costs, including utilities
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas





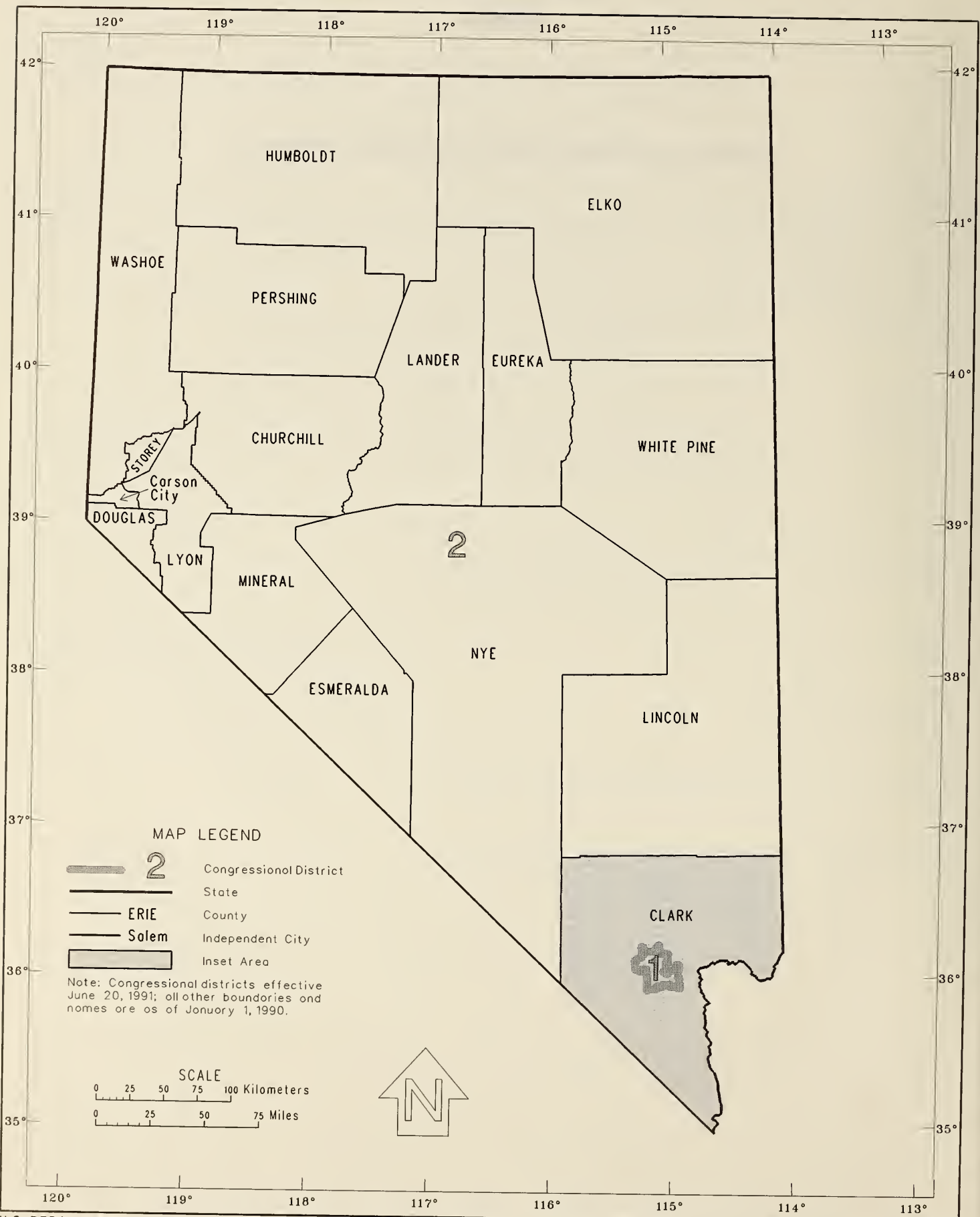
# **APPENDIX G.**

## **Maps**





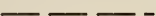
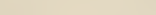

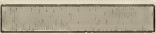


Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.



# Congressional Districts (2 Districts)

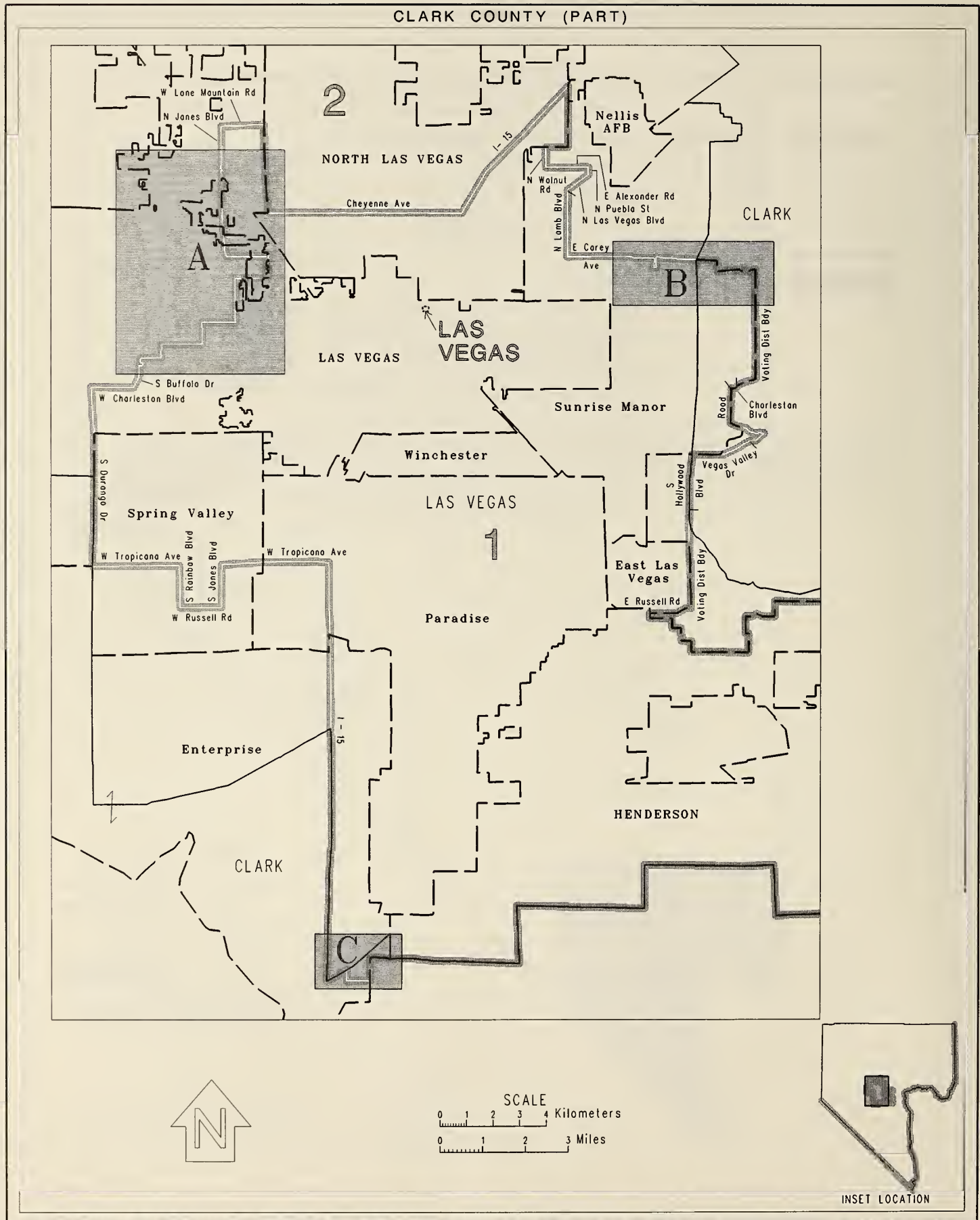


# Congressional District Inset Map Legend

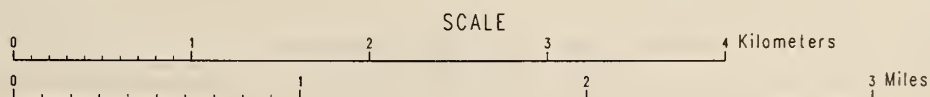
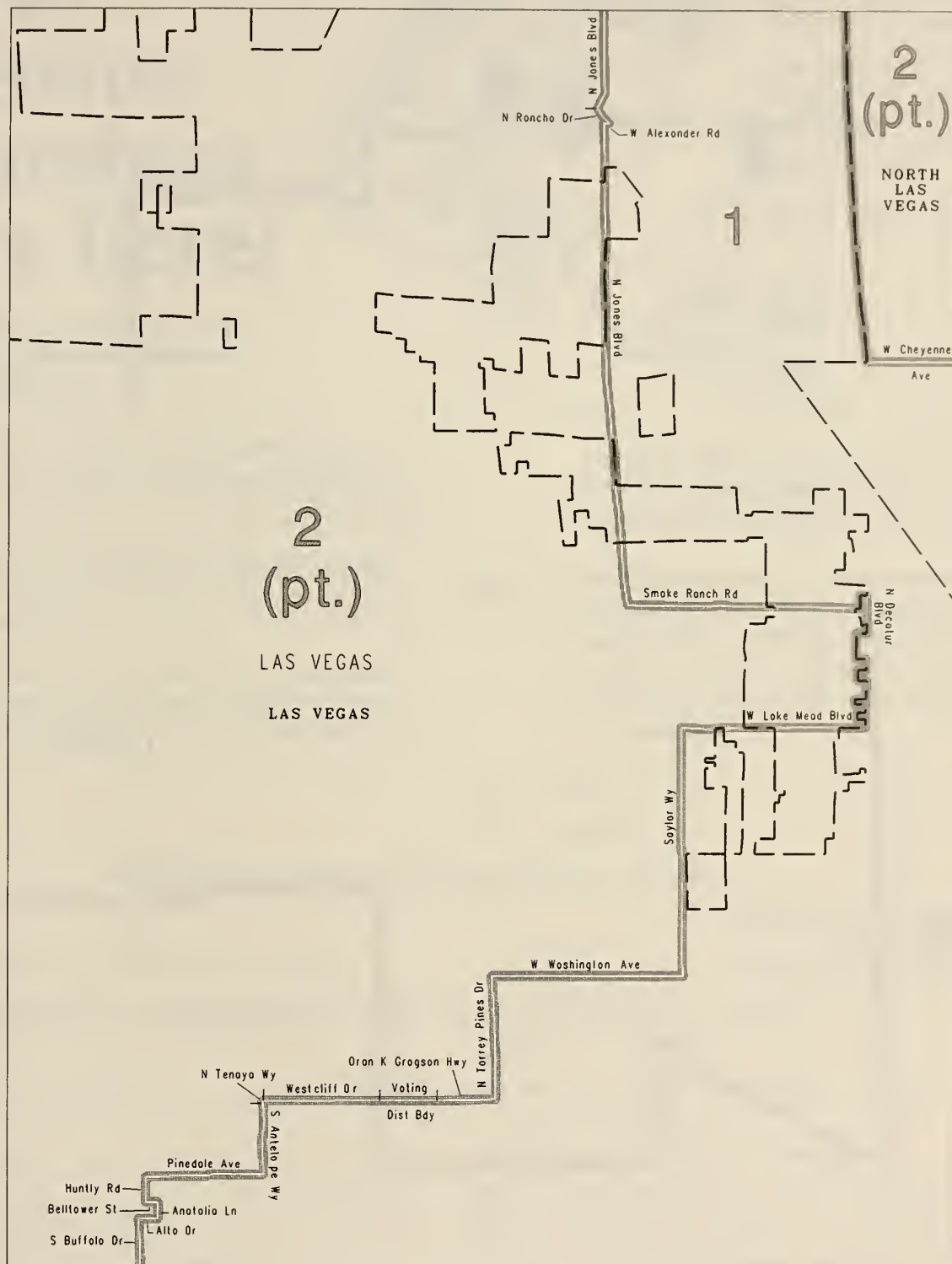
	<b>2</b>	Congressional District
		County or an equivalent entity for statistical purposes
	<b>CAMPO</b>	American Indian Reservation
	<b>YORK</b>	County Subdivision
	<b>ROME</b>	Incorporated Place
	<b>Zena</b>	Census Designated Place
	<b>Main St</b>	Feature
	<b>A</b>	Inset Area
		An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective June 20, 1991; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where county and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a county and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with the boundary of an American Indian area or a place, the map does not show the boundary symbol for the American Indian area or the place.





CLARK COUNTY - INSET A

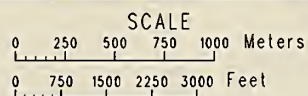
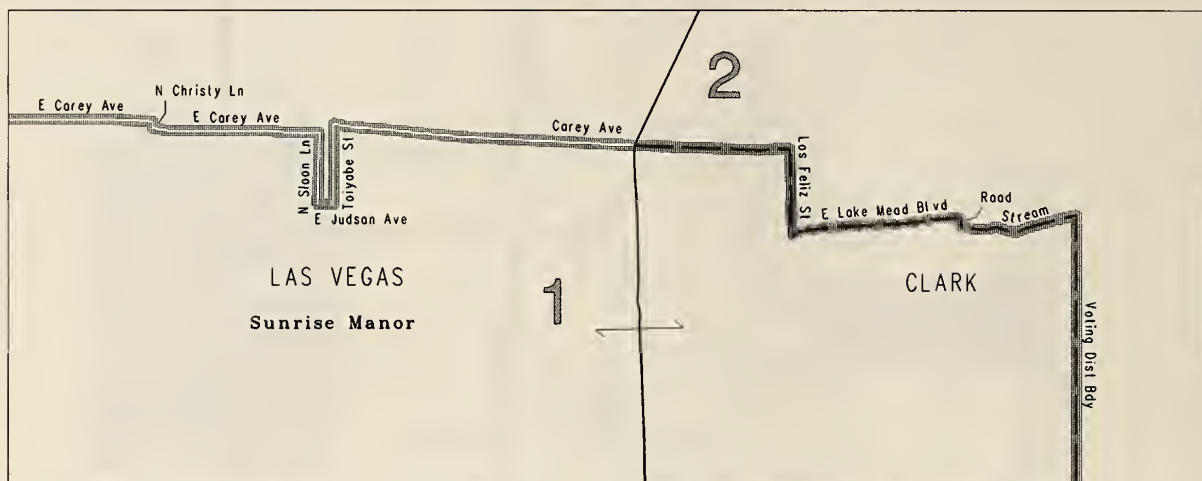




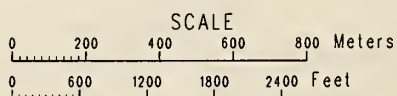
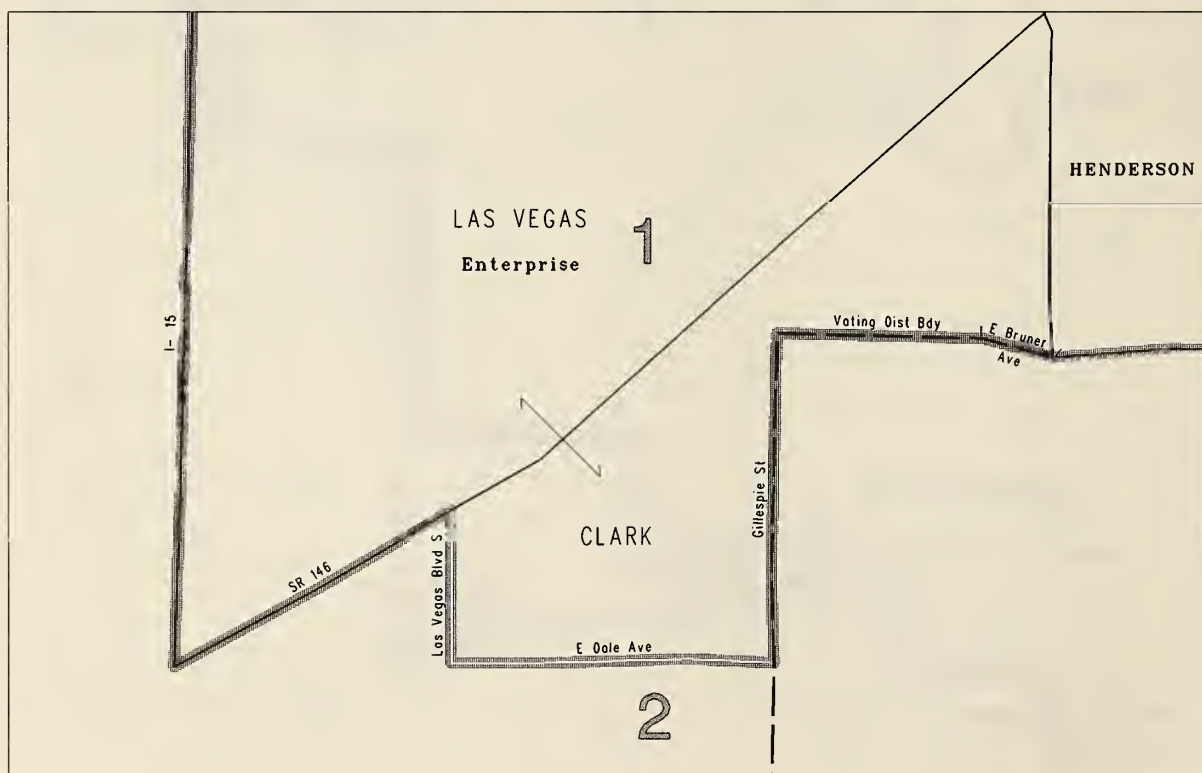
# Congressional Districts - Insets

## CLARK COUNTY

### INSET B



### INSET C



Subscribe Now!

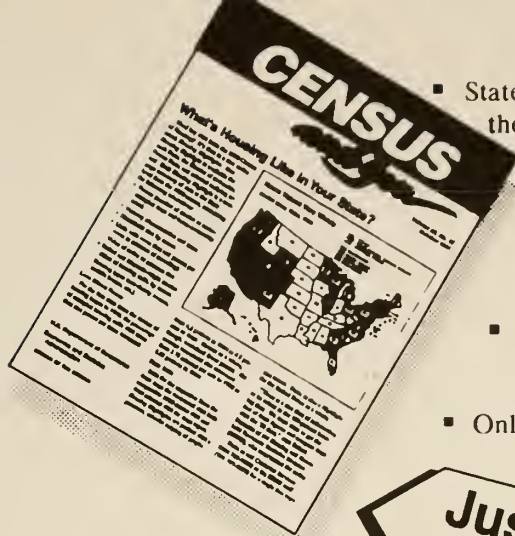
# 1990 Census Numbers Are Here!

*Read Census and You! We can help get 1990 census numbers into your hands!*

Data from the 1990 census are available now, and analysts are using them to assess trends, explore new markets, and anticipate opportunities.

Learn about these numbers in *Census and You*, the Census Bureau's own newsletter. Each issue is chock full of news about—

- 1990 census data. How soon will the demographic data be available? And the riches of the sample data income, education, household composition, etc.?



- State, county, and city statistics from the economic censuses. Find out where business is booming and what businesses are booming!
- Local information sources—why call DC?
- Data on compact discs for the microcomputer user.
- Online data just a phone call away!

**Just \$21  
Per Year**

A yearly subscription to *Census and You* costs just \$21 (or \$26.25 for foreign mailing)—an inexpensive way to spot the trends before they become clichés.

To subscribe, call the U.S. Government Printing Office at 202-783-3238 and charge to your VISA, MasterCard, or GPO deposit account. Use the code "DUN." Or use the order form below and return it with a check made payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

## Superintendent of Documents **Subscriptions** Order Form

Order Processing Code

\*

☐ **YES**, enter my subscription(s) as follows:

Census and You. List identification DUN. \$21 (\$26.25 for foreign mailing).

The total cost of my order is \$\_\_\_\_\_. Prices include regular domestic postage and handling and are subject to change.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Company or Personal Name) (Please type or print)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Additional address/attention line)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Street address)

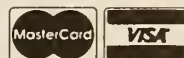
\_\_\_\_\_  
(City, State, ZIP Code)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Daytime phone including area code)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Purchase Order No.)

May we make your name/address available to other mailers? ☐ YES ☐ NO

**Charge your order.  
It's Easy!**



To fax your orders (202) 512-2233

### Please Choose Method of Payment:

- ☐ Check Payable to the Superintendent of Documents
- ☐ GPO Deposit Account  -
- ☐ VISA or MasterCard Account

(Credit card expiration date)

**Thank you for  
your order!**

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Authorizing Signature)

Mail To: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents  
P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954





















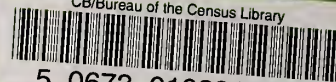


**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
LIBRARY  
Washington, D.C. 20233**





CB/Bureau of the Census Library



5 0673 01023137 4